# The New-York Times.

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## THE RAILROAD MURDER

### Deep Feeling Pervading the Community of Boston.

### Determination to Fix the Guilt and Punish the Guilty.

### Total Number of the Dead Over Thirty.

### THE INQUEST COMMENCED.

### Evidence of Conductor Nolan, of the Way Train.

### His Idea of the Right of Way and Responsibility.

### Graphic Statements by Some of the Rescued and Wounded Passengers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The excitement over the terrible accident of Saturday night on the Eastern Railroad has, if anything, been more intense today than yesterday, the full extent of the disaster being realized. Groups have gathered all day long about the newspaper offices, and the sole topic of conversation at all points and in all circles, apparently, has been the dreadful affair. Since the last days of the war there has been no greater commotion in the community. The one conclusion seems to be that the investigation must be as thorough as possible, and the punishment of the guilty parties be of the severest. In this section of the country investigations of this character are sometimes honestly conducted and the law is honestly administered, so there is some reason for the hope that something worth while will come from all this.

THE INQUEST.

The jury summoned by the Coroner met this afternoon, in regard to the Revere disaster. It is composed of Dr. JAMES R. FOSGATE, Coroner; Jonathan Harrington, Andrew Burnham, John H. Proctor, Charles Bird and Col. Porter, with Dr. Jacob Mitchell of Chelsea, Clerk. The investigation was held in the Town Hall at Revere. There was a large attendance of interested citizens, including many railroad people.

TESTIMONY OF THE WAY-TRAIN CONDUCTOR.

The first witness called was JOHN S. NOLAN, conductor of the accommodation train, who testified that the regular time of starting the accommodation train was quarter past seven o'clock; it was very late last Saturday evening before he started; he was then ready at nine; proceeded without interruption until arriving at Somerville; started and ran to Sagamo Branch, where I saw a train coming round the curve; signaled the train which was seen and stopped it; afterward spoke to my engineer, who said we could go along; after a delay of eight minutes at the Junction, I ran down to Everett; ran from Everett to Chelsea; stopped there one and one-half minutes and then ran to Revere; after the passengers had alighted the word was given—"All right; swing my lantern to start;" I cannot say whether the train started or not; felt some one on the platform said, "Here comes the train;" I immediately jumped between the tracks and swung my lantern; not a minute elapsed before the crash came; there was not time to do any more before the collision; to the best of my knowledge it was quarter before eight o'clock when my train started; I knew that the express-train was to follow at eight o'clock; when I started from Chelsea I saw the express-train was not in sight; I had three cars and a baggage-car on my train; I had orders to start as soon as possible; the rule is to carry tail-lights; they are warned as to color, and were attended to; running to the rear end of the train I saw at Revere; the detention at the Saugus Branch of eight minutes was occasioned by the half-past six o'clock train; I did not discover the express-train till it struck me; I first discovered the express-train at Everett; the train was approaching at a rapid rate; I could not tell whether the steam was shut off or not; the train appeared to be under full headway; I know the engineer of the express-train; his name is WILLIAM BROWN; did not hear any whistle from his train; could not say whether he could hear or not; I call thirty-five miles per hour a rapid rate; should judge that it was running at that rate; had my lights all arranged according to the rules; the use of lanterns on the rear of the train is to notify an approaching train, and the invariable rule is to stop when those signals are seen; it is an understood rule that no train is to be within a half-mile of the preceding train; the insurance is against accident; it should ordinarily run one and a half or two minutes to pass over a distance of half a mile; I should think it would require a distance of a quarter of a mile to brake up a train running at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour; the condition of the weather was extremely clear; I did see a light half a mile distant that night; a light could be seen that distance upon the road; I should think a bull's-eye could be seen a mile in a straight line; I was on the rear end of the car before arriving at Revere. The first intimation I had was a man stepping out from the platform that a train was coming; I did not see the man that attended the switches at the depot; I think the man jumped in the middle of the track and showed a light, and this man was at my left hand some seven feet in advance when the train struck; I was delayed for half an hour at the Boston Depot, but could not tell the reasons; start the train when made up and put into the depot; the depot master and assistants make up the train; sometimes start on time; have been on the road twenty-one years, and during this time there have been times when trains do not start on time; the camp-meeting has deranged the starting time by there being heavy trains; there has been a good deal more derangement the last ten days than usual; delays occur in Boston more than at any other point; have never made complaint of making up a train or time of starting; receive orders in running time from Superintendent; start when behind time as soon as possible without any signal; Superintendent has never complained of my starting behind time during the term of service I have employment; Lyford, the depot-master, said to me on the night of the disaster that the Superintendent wanted him to get out of the depot as soon as possible; did not receive any caution on that night; did know that express-train was to follow; with ordinary delays, express would not reach my train before arriving at Revere; did not speak to any one as regards the starting of the express-train, and had no more than the usual anxiety on the night in question; after the collision neither of the engines on my train were disabled, to my knowledge; dispatched my engine to East Boston for help; sent a team for Superintendent PRESCOTT, and another to Chelsea; have received instructions to send for help, physicians, &c., in case of accident; did not look at my watch from the time I started until midnight; gave no orders to run faster than the usual rate that night; in case of two trains starting the rear train is to look out for the train ahead; it was understood that the train had the right of way, and the burden of responsibility rested on the train that was following; the trains at Boston, in the absence of the Superintendent, are started by the depot-master; left with the understanding that the Superintendent would take care of the train that started after me; have made no complaint of being crowded for time; never saw before that night the Pullman train; my cars have been built several years, on the monitor pattern; did not expect that the express-train would pass before my arrival at Beverly; did not attempt to switch off; did not consider the train would overtake me; if the signal of danger is seen by an engineer, would consider him solely responsible; knew Brown, the engineer of the express-train; never saw him intoxicated; never heard that he was an intemperate man; never knew him to use liquor; have not heard he was under the influence of liquor.

At this point the jury adjourned until to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

ADDITIONAL DEATHS.

The following deaths are reported in addition to the list dispatched last night:

JACOB A. ALLEN, Lynn, Mass.

ABE HAWSON, Lynn.

JOHN F. KELLY, East Boston.

MAURICE CONNELL, No. 65 Lawson-street, Charlestown.

T. E. BANCROFT, of firm BANCROFT & PURINGTON, Lynn.

JOHN R. WELLS, No. 3 Asylum-street, Boston.

MARY A. CROWLEY, Grove-street, Boston.

The following are still unidentified: A woman, apparently about twenty-eight or thirty years of age, black hair, small, and neatly dressed, in black alpaca dress; a large man, apparently forty-five or fifty years old.

WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the wounded in addition to that sent last night:

O. B. BROWNING, brother of the City Marshal of Salem; badly scalded.

MRS. MARY LEE, of Salem; arm broken in two places.

IRA K. MANSFIELD, Salem; painfully scalded and bruised; employed at No. 76 Kilby-street, Boston.

CHAS. H. STOCKER, Lowrange-street, South Salem, arm broken and badly scalded.

MRS. CHAS. STOCKER, Salem, arm broken and scalded. She bore her sufferings bravely while being conveyed to her home.

MRS. GEO. A. LAMSON, Salem, scalded in the face and on the arms.

THOS. D. ASHMAN, of Salem, badly scalded.

DAVID A. WALTER, Salem, bruised.

SAMUEL E. MUDGE, Boston, badly scalded.

THOS. HUTCHINSON, a boy, Chelsea, bruised and scalded.

DWIGHT FROUDE, of the firm of JACKSON, MANDELAND & DANIELS, Franklin-street, Boston, badly bruised and scalded.

An old gentleman named HOKEY or HOOKEY, seventy years of age, was very badly scalded. He lives on Shawmut-avenue, and was on his way to Peabody to see his wife.

EDWARD HALEY, who resides at No. 61 East Chester Park, was scalded on the head and hands, and crippled in feet and legs. He was in the third car from the engine.

FRANK E. COTTON, of Boston, was painfully scalded about the face, but is getting along well.

D. A. WALTER, severely bruised.

ARIEL FOLLET, residing at No. 29 Shawmut-avenue, badly scalded.

WALTER GOODWIN, Lynn, badly scalded and bruised.

Mr. BARTOL, Lynn, bruised and scalded.

DELIA RICKER, Lynn.

The wounded still lying in the various hospitals in this city are carefully attended. Many persons have volunteered their services, and kindness and thoughtfulness are displayed on every hand. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Jr., who was severely scalded, is now reported out of danger.

THE DEAD.

The name WM. A. SEELY, among the dead in yesterday's dispatch, should have been WILLIAM A. SELYS, of Beverly. He was a member of the firm of ROYCE, TUCK & Co., dealers in millinery goods, No. 43 Milk-street. He was returning home from a business tour in Nantucket, Edgartown and other places, when his career of usefulness was brought to a sudden end. Rev. Dr. SUMNER E. MASON, of Cambridgeport, one of the killed, was for more than seventeen years the pastor of the First Baptist Church and society of that city, where he leaves a widow and six children and a large social circle to mourn his loss. He was on his way to Beverly to exchange with a brother pastor, and was seated in the doomed car when overtaken by the fatal train. His remains, when identified, were taken to Cambridgeport late yesterday afternoon, the end news at his death having preceded them but a few hours. The afternoon services at his church were suspended, and a solemn recognition of the community's bereavement was observed in every countenance, when the fact of his death generally became known. Dr. MASON was of the Puritan order of mind, and quite rigid in his theological opinions. He was so strongly opposed to running horse-cars on Sunday that he declined to exchange with his brother ministers who used them. He was a man of the highest personal character, and universally esteemed by those who differed from him on theological points. Next to his work as a clergyman and the pastor of a large and influential society, his labors upon the School Committee of Cambridge may be named. He was a strong advocate of popular education, and did much to make the schools of that city worthy of public confidence.

STATEMENTS OF PASSENGERS.

The most wonderful escape was that of P. N. CARTER, a resident of Somerville, who was in the rear car into which the express-engine ran. His statement made to me is as follows:

I was standing in the front part of the rear car looking out of the door on the platform. Suddenly I heard a rushing noise and great commotion in the car, and looking round saw the crowd of passengers rushing over the seats and through the aisles, and the locomotive coming like fury after them. The next moment I was driven out of the door and, somehow, under the cars, and I plunged along some little distance, half conscious and half unconscious. I was finally brought up by a pile of broken timbers, and crawling out, I found myself greatly much hurt. I turned to and helped the crowd get out my companions in the wrecked car less fortunate than I. We pulled off the roof, finding the imprisoned could not be got out any other way, and then saw an awful sight. The dead and dying were piled on to each other, wedged into the sides of the car and under and on top of the boiler. On top of the boiler were a dozen or so of the dead.

Another passenger, whose name I did not learn, also escaped most miraculously. He says he was sitting in the last seat in the rear car, and when the engine of the express came on, was looking out of the rear window. The cow-catcher cut into the car like a keen blade, and threw the seat which he occupied and himself with it some rods to the side of the track. He was tossed some distance in the air, and as he aped along he remembers catching a glimpse of the name of the wrecking engine, illuminated by the horrid glare of its lights. Some of his ribs were broken, but he managed to get away with but trifling assistance. Mr. J. A. MUNDORN, another passenger on the train, and in this car, makes the following statement:

I will give you a brief account how I escaped death on Saturday evening on the Beverly train. I was on a seat in the front part of the rear car—the car that was so completely telescoped. After hearing the crash, I remember nothing until I found myself on the floor of the car with what seemed to be a ton's weight on top weighing me down, so that I could neither move hand or foot; I could hardly breathe, and all I could hear was groans and cries for help; but I suppose the extreme anguish and pain from which those alive were suffering caused them to change their positions; so as to give me a chance to extricate myself so far as to let me rest on my left elbow. I gained a little relief and renewed my exertions and rose a little higher. I then encountered obstructions in the shape of hot steam, which was so intense that I was obliged to lie on the floor again in order to obtain air. At that moment I heard a word of encouragement from outside saying, "All right." I renewed my efforts again, and found the window, when some kind hand pulled me out. I forgot them all I passed through, and by turning my attention with what strength I had in rescuing others who were still confined. Two poor creatures died while I was giving them water after they were taken out. When all the wounded were placed in car for Boston, a gentleman took me, with some others, to Lynn. After the train started from Boston the passengers seemed to feel uneasy. The conductor stopped the train near Somerville. He did not seem to know what to do, but I think one man was sent out in the rear with a lantern, and walked up some distance. I think it was then I saw the light of the Express train halting for us to go on. One young lady felt so uneasy she got out and did not return.

The boy HUTCHINSON, whose name is given in the additional list of the wounded, makes a very important statement, as it tends to show what was done by the officials before the accident:

He states that he was standing on the platform of the last car, and at Everett the Pullman train was seen approaching, and signaled to stop by waving a lantern from the platform where he was standing. It stopped a short distance from them and then proceeded. When they stopped at Revere, he saw the head-light of the same train approaching round a cured. With a scream he rushed inside the car. A lady near the door exclaimming, "My God!" and before he had passed half way to the end he heard the crash, and knew no more till he found himself crawling out of the wreck and was drawn to the platform on the express-car.

MR. JOHN J. WHITCOMB, foreman of the *Evening Transcript*, who was on the Pullman train, writes the following exceedingly interesting statement of the shock there, and the scenes he saw on and off the cars:

Our party consisted of four ladies, three gentlemen and two children. Two of the gentlemen of our number and myself decided to go forward into the smoking-car, where there was plenty of room. The train was running at "lightning speed," some say forty miles an hour, and for a few moments we hesitated to leave the car and cross the platform, but finally decided to do so, and hastily scrambled across through the blinding smoke and cinders. I was the furthest in advance of the three in our party, and had proceeded quickly about two-thirds of the distance through the smoking-car, to a seat, and was about occupying it, with my hands resting on the back rail of the forward seat, when there came a quick shrill whistle for "down breaks" and a terrible crash, the whistle and crash so near together that they were one in the din. A hasty forward glance, as I was thrown violently on the back of the forward seat, showed me the saloons at the front of the car wrecked and the larger mass apparently coming forward, bodily as I come very quickly to a stand-still, and the occupants of the smoking-car all gathered themselves up nervously, unhurt, from the various positions into which nearly all had been thrown, then, for a moment, came a panic to get out of the car, but it was only for a moment. One car-loaded shout rent the air shouting, "We are not hurt. Don't let us be killed by running over each other." Then all passed out orderly and slowly, for the platform at the rear, over which we had just crossed, had been wrecked and egress was difficult. A glance at the platform showed me that our escaped maiming and probable death. Lighting, finally from the cinder sense of horror commenced, to which our experiences counts as nothing, and which it seems almost selfish to think or write about; yet, as leading to other scenes must have its place. Running quickly forward to learn the cause of the crash, first to attract attention was the seeming absence of the engine of our train in the dense darkness of a night that prevailed. At once a lurid glare burst from the wrecked cars farther along the track, and the awful magnitude of the disaster was revealed. We had struck the rear of a train ahead of us, and our engine had buried itself in one of the cars to within a few feet, not more than three, of the locomotive's tender. The three forward cars of the train were on fire. The first thing to do was to help a poor crushed, maimed being, who had dropped through the floor of the telescoped car, among the trucks of our engine, and assist in taking him into the Little Depot just adjacent of the scene of the collision. Shall I tell you of human forms there standing erect dead, with limbs projecting out of the windows, or seen through rents in the car, mixed in confused masses of broken seats and car material, and all seething in steam, so that those who were not mercifully killed at once by the collision were mostly scalded to death? No, it is not best. The accident occurred in a sparsely-settled neighborhood, and long before the citizens of the town were rallied. The willing hands of those who had escaped with life and limb unscathed were tearing away at the wrecked car in the hope of rescuing some alive. The air resounded with sturdy blows on roof and sides of the car with axes, or, wherever it could be handed to do the work. Stretchers were improvised from the depot doors, or any other available thing. The dead and wounded began to fill the little depot, and their number to extend out until the platform was covered, and each neighboring house contained some victim. I suppose before this reaches you it will have been settled who is to be to blame for the terrible disaster is. I know nothing about the merits of that question. After the accident occurred the railroad people offered to do all that could be done. Men instantly ran to the front and rear to stop all approaching trains. Superintendent THOMPSON and Engineer PERKINS were there early on the ground to oversee the operation.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS.

Some of the escapes from instant death in the disaster were almost miraculous. One man from Lynn, who had been on a vacation, was returning home, with a friend sitting on the same seat. His friend was instantly killed, while he was thrown to the top of the engine and held there pressed against the ceiling of the car. He remained in that position, unable to move until the sides of the car were torn off, when he rolled down, the only injuries he sustained being those occasioned by the fall. A young man named CODGSWELL, who works in the blacksmith-shop of JOHN LOW, of Charlestown, was sitting in the car a few minutes before the collision took place, and got up to give his seat to a young lady who was standing in the aisle. He went forward and escaped without injury. When the dead were lifted out of the wreck he recognized one of the first bodies as that of the lady. JEFF ROWE, the baggage-master of the Pullman train, proved himself a perfect hero. When caught between the cars, one arm broken and both legs badly jammed, and they came to release him, he told them to take care of the rest first, as some might be hurt worse than he was. He gave directions for them how to proceed to release him, and it was nearly an hour before he was taken out by the use of saws, jack-screws, &c. There are hopes of his recovery. At the Revere Station today, all day long people have hovered about the place where the disaster occurred, gazing at the charred planks of the station platform, the broken timbers and the piles of crumpled iron. Poking about the *débris* for something suggestive of what has been, and displaying that morbid curiosity which crowds invariably display at such a time as this. A few more relics were picked up and preserved. One which first appeared to be a dirty glove, was found on examination to be the skin of a man's hand torn from near his wrist on the palm, and from the middle of the fingers on the outside. The skin of the fingers was preserved intact; every nail was left on it, and the horrible object was terribly suggestive of exquisite suffering. There was also a lady's small boot badly burned, a braid of back hair, a blood-stained pocket handkerchief, a half-melted breast-pin, a pair of delicate ear drops, sleeve-buttons, gloves and shreds of clothing.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SWAMPSCOTT.

This evening a large public meeting of the Summer residents of Swampscott was held. Speeches on the accident and what led to it were made by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. Mr. MANN, of Baltimore, and Mr. E. R. MUDGE, of this city. Resolutions of condolence with the friends of killed and of sympathy for the wounded were passed, and a committee was formed to confer with the officers of the railroad to endeavor to prevent a like occurrence. WENDELL PHILLIPS offered the following resolution, and especially to suggest whether the vastly-increased number of railway passengers does not require that our railways adopt the system of running their trains by telegraph, permitting only one train to leave a station until the train ahead has been reported as having passed the next, and if necessary express-trains shall move on separate tracks, failing in which, railways shall be forbidden to allow any train to leave a central station after time fixed on time-table. Similar public meetings are to be held in Lynn and Salem, and possibly in this city.

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

The railroad officials are exceedingly reticent about the affair, evidently having determined to say nothing to any one until forced to tell all they know before the Coroner's Jury. A few additional facts have been, however, learned. It is declared as from official sources that the train left the eastern depot in Boston at twenty minutes before 8 o'clock, and the Pullman Express at three minutes after 8 o'clock, making an interval of twenty-three minutes between them. But there are many who still assert that the way train was fifteen minutes, if not more, late at the start. Superintendent PRESCOTT says he cautioned the conductor of the express-train to look out for the Beverly local, and says that the conductor also cautioned BROWN, the engineer. That the express was driven rapidly, many are found to declare, though the engineer's friends are stubborn in their declaration that he was driving his engine very slowly and carefully. The statement of a trustworthy State Constable, who is stationed at North Chelsea, is very important on this point. When the express-train passed him he saw that it was moving with unusual velocity, and remarked to his friend, "That train goes like lightning." Knowing that the accommodation had passed a short time before, he felt anxious, and the crash a few minutes afterward realized his worst fears. He distinctly heard it, although a mile or more distant from him. He says that the express was moving at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour at least. Another gentleman, a passenger, says that the express-train was going at full speed, running considerably over thirty miles an hour. The inference seems to be, taking all things into view, that the engineer of the express-train forgot that he had an accommodation train in front of him, running out of time late. He certainly had all proper warning before he left the Eastern Railroad depot in Boston. The greatest carelessness seems to have been on his part and on that of the conductor of his train, though it is the general feeling that both the Superintendent, in starting the accommodation shortly before the express, and the conductor of the former, in delaying along the road and by the station, and not running off on a switch sooner, were far off from blameless. It seems that the local train was about moving off on to a switch when the accident occurred, but it appears that nothing beyond showing a signal at the station was done to warn the approaching express. No one was sent back with a lantern, or to signal in any way. The light at the station could barely be seen, if at all, in season to prevent a collision, the night being very misty and dark. The conductor in his statement at the inquest says that he did not hurry, because he supposed the express-train was to look out for his train. This seems to be his defense. A good deal is also said against the Company for not having sufficient safe. It was the scarcity of cars that made the make up of local trains a work of confusion and delay. The extra crowd attending the camp-meeting had called all the Company had into service.

A SURVIVOR'S STATEMENT.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following narrative of a survivor:

"CHAS. T. STORY, of the firm of CHAS. T. STORY & Co., No. 121 Shawmut-avenue, with his wife and little daughter, was on his way to Beverly to visit some friends, and took passage on the accommodation train. His statement is as follows:

I went to the Eastern Railroad Station on Saturday evening in time to take the 7¼ accommodation train for Beverly. There was a large number in passengers waiting for the train, and a great deal of impatience was manifested because it was so late. It was 7¾ o'clock when the train came in which was to go out again. A grand rush was made for seats, and they were filled so quick that we could not get seats together. We were in the first passenger-car, the third from the rear, near the door. I sat in the seat with a gentleman whom I supposed to be a season ticket-holder from the fact that the conductor merely nodded to him when he took up the tickets. I held my little girl in my arms, and my wife sat in the seat directly behind me with another lady. I did not know. The aisles of the cars were all crowded. When we reached Somerville there was a stop, and the whistle sounded. It was something unusual, and created a good deal of excitement in the car. The windows were all shoved up, and the passengers looked out. The conductor, who was taking up tickets, called out, "Please keep your seats; there is no danger." The woman who was sitting with my wife appeared a good deal troubled, and said: 'There is something wrong about the train; I know there is something going to happen.' Just after we left Somerville the gentleman in the seat with me put his head out of the window, and said, 'The express-train is behind us; I can see it.' The passengers all seemed to feel nervous, as if they had some premonition of what was coming. We made the regular stop at Revere, and had just got under way, moving very slowly, when the crash came. Although the window was open, I did not hear the whistle. The shock threw down some who were standing in the aisle, and also threw my child out of my arms. I always supposed that in a collision of the kind the blow came like a thunderclap and was over, but here it was a long, grinding crash, lasting, it seemed to me, fully five seconds. Instantaneous with the first sensation the lights were extinguished, and inside the cars it was total darkness. Some one called out, 'The danger is all over—don't be afraid!' The passengers were trampling over one another in their fright and excitement, and I called out the same words. For a second it seemed as if they would have some effect, but the next instant a man near the rear door shouted: 'The car is on fire!' and the excitement was greater than ever. We all got out at last. My wife had fainted and I laid her on the grass, telling my little girl to stand by her while I helped the others rescue the injured. All this time the air was filled with the shrieks and groans of the wounded and the excited cries of the unhurt passengers and those who happened to be in the vicinity. Men were running about in the greatest excitement, and for a few minutes there was no system of action. The engine had struck the rear car full in the centre, entering about two-thirds of the way, carrying passengers and seats before it in a crushed and confused mass to the forward end of the car. The blow broke the cap of the engine, and the boiling steam poured in full volume among them, scalding those who were not already crushed to death. Several gentlemen, residents of Revere, and passengers, with more presence of mind than the rest, began to tear off the sides of the car to release the sufferers. After several ineffectual attempts a strong rope was procured and the sides pulled away. As fast as we could get at the bodies we carried them into the depot and laid them on the floor. The wounded in both cars were taken to the nearest house and cared for, excepting the most seriously injured, who were placed in the Pullman car to be taken to Boston. The only man I saw injured on the express train was the baggage-master. He was at the brake at the rear of the baggage-car when the collision occurred, so he said, and was caught between the platforms of the two cars front and rear. He was sitting upon the platform of the baggage-car, the other one lapping over and resting upon his thighs. One of his hands was terribly bruised. He was in that position over an hour, and yet bore his pain with the greatest fortitude, talking with the men around him constantly. A jackscrew was finally procured, and he was taken out and put on board the Pullman car. One of the first men I saw when I got out of the car was a young man, well dressed, holding up his hands, with his face apparently scalded and bruised. The blood was dripping from his fingers. I asked him if he was hurt. He said, 'I don't know; I feel all on fire.' I looked and saw that his clothes had been nearly stripped from his back, and he was somewhat, but not seriously burned. He was very anxious to know if his face was disfigured. I told him 'No,' when all at once he threw up his hands, and with a yell ran up the track as fast as he could, and I saw no more of him. A moment after I saw a woman lying upon the grass, her right arm fearfully crushed between the elbow and shoulder, and her face badly scalded. She must have been suffering intense pain. I asked her what I could do for her. She replied: 'There are others hurt a great deal worse than I am. Go and attend to them. I can bear it.' She was taken to a house near by and laid upon the floor, with a bundle of bloody clothes for a pillow. She would not let the doctor attend to her injuries until she knew that the others had been seen to. There were several others badly hurt in the same house. After the train had been thoroughly cleared I got my wife and little girl a place to stay, and got on a Lynn horse car. I went to Lynn and spread the news, and a train was sent up."

A Negro Disturbance in Danville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—ST. JOHNSON, a negro, is in jail in Danville, Ky., on a charge of incendiary. A rumor was circulated last night that the Kuklux were coming to the town to take him out, and soon a hundred or more negroes, armed, stationed themselves around the jail. Toward morning, a false alarm was sounded of the approach of the Kuklux, and the negroes rushed into the street, firing some hundreds of shots and wounding a few of themselves. The town is in a state of great excitement.

## FRANCE.

### The Thiers Committee Report on Prolongation—A Presidency Under the Authority of the Assembly—Exciting Scenes.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—In the Assembly M. RIVET read the report of the Committee appointed to consider the motion for the prolongation of the powers of M. THIERS. The report concludes by submitting the following decree, and recommending its adoption:

"The Assembly, considering itself entitled to constituent powers, which have not been exercised hitherto solely from force of circumstances; and considering that meanwhile the relative stability of existing institutions is requisite, decrees:

*First*—That M. THIERS take the title of President and continue to exercise executive powers under the authority of the Assembly.

*Second*—That the President promulgate and insure the execution of the laws passed by the Assembly; that he reside at the seat of the Assembly; that he participate in its deliberations on giving notice of his intention to do so; and that he appoint or dismiss Ministers, who shall be responsible to the Assembly.

*Third*—That the President also be responsible to the Assembly for his acts."

M. DUFAURE declared that the decree lacked an expression of confidence in M. THIERS, and he moved that it be amended by the addition of an eulogistic paragraph. After a scene of great excitement debate on the Committee's report was fixed for Wednesday. It is reported that the Committee had previously considered and rejected M. DUFAURE's amendment. The situation is critical.

## GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

### A Good Understanding Arrived at by the Three Powers—A Common Policy to be Adopted.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* confirms the report that a second meeting of the German and Austrian Emperors has been arranged, and states that it will take place probably on the 7th of September, at Salsburg. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will be accompanied by Count VON BEUST. A firm basis was laid at Gastein for relations whereby Germany and Austria are to assume a joint attitude. Italy has unconditionally agreed to the same policy, and communications have passed between the three Governments looking to the establishment of a complete understanding.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—The *New Free Press* of this city confirms the reports of the *entente cordiale* between Austria and Germany.

## GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Affairs in Spain—Amnesty Promised—Royal Visiting Prevalent.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—King AMADEUS and the Crown Prince of Italy reviewed the troops yesterday. An amnesty for political offenses will be issued immediately. The Empress EUGENIE is expected to arrive here in a few days.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The King of the Belgians has arrived here. His Majesty visited the International Exhibition today.

WIESBADEN, Aug. 28.—The Kings of Denmark and Greece respectively, father and brother to the Princess ALEXANDRA, are visiting the Princes of WALES, at Langen Schwalbach, near this place.

## LONG BRANCH.

### The Grand Ball at the Continental—Colored Officers Refused Admittance.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 28.—The grand military and civic ball, complimentary to Mr. W. B. BORROWS, by his guests and friends, came off tonight in the immense dining room of the Continental Hotel. The full Ninth Regiment Band, consisting of one hundred pieces, furnished the music. The dining-room was used exclusively for dancing, a temporary platform having been erected, reaching from the dining-room to the southern wing, for the use of promenaders. This platform was brilliantly illuminated by means of calcium lights. There were no decorations. A large crowd of people came down in the afternoon trains for the purpose of attending. Fully 4,000 persons of both sexes were on the floor at one time. The programme included seventeen dances, and it was nearly morning when the highly-successful affair broke up.

Major GAUL and Capt. WATSON, of the Second Battalion Massachusetts Colored Volunteer Militia, were present, but were refused admittance. Among the many distinguished guests present were His Excellency Gov. Randolph, Gens. McClellan, Sherman, Schofield, Peters, Hatfield and Robinson; Hon. Mr. Stockton; N. Perry of Newark; Henry E. Bemis of Chicago; H. D. Booth of Chicago; Samuel Laird, Jeremiah T. Smith, Col. Jas. Fisk, Jr., Lieut.-Col. Braine, Major Hitchcock, Hon. Geo. Gilbert, Col. Charles A. Fredericks; Capts. Pryor, Fuller, Courtney and Blaney; Lieuts. Wood, Talman, Montgomery, Boland, and Kirkland; Staff Officers—Capts. Hooker, Blanchard, Robinson, Tobey and Matson; Theo. Moss, Esq.; Col. Steenberg and Staff, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Troy; Col. Sterry and Staff, Sixth Regiment; Col. Stauff and Staff, Ninety-sixth Regiment; Quarter-master Wm. C. Rogers, Twenty-second Regiment; Wm. M. Fiess; E. W. Smith, Managing Director; B. Kimble, of the Passenger Department, and H. H. Mangam and E. C. Morse, of the freight department; Capt. Tilton, of the *Plymouth Rock*; Capt. Lesly, of the *Jesse Hoyt*; Messrs. Doyer, Robinson, De Hart and Shrivewick, of Boston, officers of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company in uniform. Among the many ladies the belles of the evening were the following: Mrs. Col. Hooker, Mrs. H. V. Bemis, Mrs. Capt. Blanchard, Miss Minnie Crosby, Miss Jennie Fulton, Mrs. Charles Robinson, Mrs. Jeremiah T. Smith, Mrs. Roland Daws, Mrs. Alfred Hadden, Mrs. E. McClave, Mrs. W. E. Rockafeller, Miss Blanche E. Landry, Miss Minnie Morse, Mrs. Samuel Laird, Mrs. Roland, Mrs. Davis, Miss Annie Ellett and Mrs. Capt. Fuller.

## THE WEATHER.

### Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen very generally east of the Rocky Mountains since Sunday night. Fresh south-west and south-east winds have been experienced on the Middle Atlantic. The area of low barometer which was in the lower Missouri Valley, has moved north-eastward, and is now central on upper Lake Michigan. The pressure has fallen with cloudy weather in the South Atlantic States; southerly winds, with cloud and rain in the Middle and Eastern States and the lake region; clearing weather from Wisconsin to Kansas, and thence to Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer on Lake Michigan will probably move north-eastward without much additional rain, except on the lower lakes. South-westerly winds, with partially cloudy weather and local rains, for the Atlantic States, pleasant and clearing weather for the Ohio Valley and Gulf States, and cool north-westerly winds for Wisconsin and westward.

### The Yellow Fever at Charleston, S. C.—The Disease Yielding to Treatment.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28.—No new cases of yellow fever have been discovered within the last twenty-four hours. The whole number of persons now sick hardly exceeds a dozen. The disease seems to yield readily to medical treatment, except in cases which were neglected in the early stages. The apprehension of an epidemic is gradually subsiding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—The temporary closing of the Custom-house at Charleston, S. C., in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever at that port, has been considered here, and it is possible that owing to the fact that the Collector, the Deputy Collector, and most, if not all of the employés are acclimated to that part of the country, the Custom-house may be reopened in thirty days, or until the disease reported to be in existence there has subsided.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

### Mr. Boutwell's Views on the Financial Policy—His Relations With the President—The Weather Probabilities—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Secretary BOUTWELL will, it is announced, make two or three addresses in Ohio during the canvass. There is a good deal of eagerness to learn what he will say about the financial policy of the country, and it is felt that the views he may give expression to will have great weight in the coming political contest. The country may be sure that the Secretary will not advise Republicans to let the elections go by default this year in order to prevent the renomination of the President next. All the stories that have been circulated in regard to any jealousy existing between him and President GRANT are exceedingly absurd, and no one laughs at them with more heartiness than the Secretary himself.

THE WEATHER PROPHET.

Prof. ABBY, who makes up at the Signal Office the synopsis of weather events and probabilities, is Director of the Observatory at Chicago, and is only temporarily engaged at his present work. Some concern is felt at the prospect of this labor falling into the hands of some other person. The trustworthy nature of the predictions has become already so well established, that those who know how they have been worked up fear that nobody but the Professor can do the work.

PERSONAL.

Nothing has been heard here directly from Gen. WALKER, the Superintendent of the Census, since he first arrived in England; but it is understood he is returning on the steamer which left Liverpool last Wednesday, in company with Mr. BOWLES.

## THE NEW LOAN.

### National Bank Subscriptions Received Yesterday by Jay Cooke & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—JAY COOKE & Co. report the following positive subscriptions to the new five per cent. bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fourth National Bank, Pittsburg | $201,000 |
| First National Bank, Cleveland, (additional) | 148,000 |
| Farmers' and Mechanics' National, Westminster, Md. | 94,000 |
| National Bank, Pembroke, Va. | 50,000 |
| National of West Virginia, Wheeling, West Va. | 51,000 |
| National State, Princeton, N. J. | 50,000 |
| Second National, Leavenworth | 50,000 |
| First National, Bordentown, Iowa | 10,000 |
| Merchants' National, Burlington, Iowa | 10,000 |
| Second National, Pitsburg | 100,000 |
| Hungerford National, Adams, N. Y. | 23,000 |
| First National, Union Springs, N. Y. | 17,000 |
| First National, Kendallville, Ohio | 50,000 |
| Philadelphia National, Philadelphia | 500,000 |
| Southwark National, Philadelphia | 119,500 |
| First National, Middletown, Conn. | 11,000 |
| Thames National, Norwich, Conn. | 500,000 |
| First National, Lexington, Ky. | 50,000 |
| Farmers' National, Virginia, Ill. | 100,000 |
| First National, Jamestown, N. Y. | 25,000 |
| First National, Waterloo, N. Y. | 50,000 |
| First National, Beverley, Ohio | 25,000 |
| Salt National, Syracuse, N. Y. | 22,000 |
| Middlesex County National, Middletown, Conn. | 100,000 |
| Wooster National, Wooster, Ohio | 50,000 |
| First National, Red Hook, N. Y. | 7,800 |
| First National, Homellsville, N. Y. | 31,000 |
| City National, Binghamton, N. Y. | 50,000 |
| Conway National, South Deerfield, Mass. | 100,000 |
| First National, Carbondale, Penn. | 176,000 |
| Monadnock National, East Jeffrey, N. H. | 50,000 |
| First National, Warren, Ohio | 100,000 |
| First Ward National, Troy, N. Y. | 50,000 |
| Second National, New-York | 25,000 |
| Bank of Commerce, New-York | 100,000 |
| National Bank, Maine | 50,000 |
| San Antonio National, Texas | 115,000 |
| Merchants' National, Galena, Ohio | 50,000 |
| National, Wrentham, Mass. | 25,000 |
| Second National, Lansing | 10,000 |
| First National, Cincinnati | 11,000 |
| Keystone National, Cincinnati | 200,000 |
| First National, Ottumwa, Iowa | 50,000 |
| Elliott National, Boston, Mass. | 200,000 |
| National, of Providence, R. I. | 326,000 |
| First National, Monmouth, Ohio | 25,000 |
| Fourth National, Cincinnati, Ohio | 4,200 |
| First National, Union, Ohio | 58,000 |
| First National, Fort Wayne, Ind. | 50,000 |
| National of Geneva, N. Y. | 50,000 |
| Exchange National, Weston, West Virginia | 50,000 |
| Farmers' National, Amsterdam, N. Y. | 46,000 |
| First National, Clinton, Mass. | 50,000 |
| First National, Lowville, N. Y. | 10,000 |
| First National, Easton, North Easton, Mass. | 10,000 |
| First National, West Meriden, Conn. | 48,000 |
| Merchants' National, New-York | 1,000,000 |
| First National, Albion, N. Y. | 100,000 |
| First National, Syracuse, N. Y. | 200,000 |
| First National, Madison, Ind. | 30,000 |
| First National, Mansfield, Ohio | 100,000 |

### Operations in London—The Scrip at Par and the Bonds at 91.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co. have this morning issued the allotment letters of the new loan. The amount awarded is seventy per cent. of each subscription. The announcement is well received. The scrip is quoted at par and the b

## THE NEW REPUBLIC.

**An Ex-Holiday—The Trials at Versailles—The Case of Coubbet—A Plea for Jourde—Progress of the Prosecution—About French Legislators—M. Thiers and the Assembly.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERSAILLES, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1871.

The grand fête of the 15th of August has again come, trimming with it a sombre, heavily-charged sky and a general air of depression. It is a fête day without a fête, a holiday without amusement, for although the Government did not dare forbid the public to celebrate the day according to custom, it made every possible effort to render it as sad and disagreeable as a Boston Sunday. The working classes, who have been accustomed to have this day as their own, would have made a strong protest had it been disregarded. Therefore, it was necessary to close the public offices, but the Government took advantage of the occasion to say that the fête was kept not because it had been made a national holiday by the Bonapartes, but because it is Assumption, a fête of the Church. In this way the laboring people will not have much of a festival. There are none of the souvenirs of other times, when Paris was brightened and scoured for days and days before, and its streets made gay by the appearance of thousands of new and brilliant uniforms. On that day every soldier had a new ribbon to his military medal, there was a parade which was well seeing, all the theatres gave special performances, there were splendid fireworks in the evening—in fine, it was the birthday of NAPOLEON I. and the 4th of July of France. But the present Government intends to change all that. The pure Republicans, who prate so much about the greatness and glory of France, cannot endure the name of the man who made that glory for them; and so the fête of NAPOLEON is to be shunted off into history, and a new holiday chosen by the powers that shall be.

THE TRIALS AT VERSAILLES.

The trial of the prisoners at Versailles presents a striking example of the difference between the French mode of eliciting testimony and our own. I have a theory that our system is radically wrong, and our trial by jury little better than a humbug. By this I do not mean to say that the French system is a model, but I believe it is better than ours. No American lawyer could follow these trials without getting in a fidget at the delivery of testimony, and he would make a score of mental "objections" as every piece of evidence. And it is this very word which makes our system a bad one. There is not one witness in ten who can tell a straight intelligible story if brought up at every moment by an "objection," or who is snubbed at each new effort to tell what he knows by a "I don't care what you heard, or said, or thought, or what was told you; I want to know what you *know*." No one can deny that the object of this kind of professional bullying is to confound and confuse a witness, and make him contradict himself, or that it is a bad way of getting at the truth. The Tichborne case offers good examples of the points I would make. Here a witness is permitted, and even encouraged, to go on in his own way, telling what he thought and what he heard; leading questions, which would make one of our lawyers bristle like a porcupine, are frequently asked, and all with the object of getting out the truth, or of showing some way of getting at it. A witness' evidence may not be valuable in itself, yet in his discursive way he may mention names, or bring to light some man who, later, may know all about the matter. The objection is that this has its effect upon the jury; but if jurors are competent to throw out testimony, as they are frequently called upon to do, (witness the Tichborne case, and Eltham murder trial,) they are competent to decide between real and hearsay evidence. Here trials are conducted in the most familiar manner, Judge and prisoner often debating points of law, and holding a sort of running conversation with the witness upon the stand. Thus the terror inspired by a Court of justice is very soon removed, and a witness enters into a familiar conversation which soon brings out all that he knows. But even under this clever system nothing has yet been proven against the accused except what we all knew before, that they were members of the Commune, that the hostages were shot and Paris fired. All attempts to prove that FERRE was at La Roquette when the hostages were shot have failed. Not a single crime has been proven upon ASSI or JOURDE. On the contrary, despite the coloring given to the reports, these men have been presented in a better light than that given them by the "friends of order and justice," and by such journals as the *Gaulois* and *Figaro*. Speaking of journals, I must notice the *Patrie*, which refuses to say anything more against these men until M. RANC is taken from the Municipal Council and put upon trial with his *confrères* of the Commune. If the fact of his being elected by sixty thousand voters is made an excuse for him, then must the rest be excused also, for they received a proportionally larger vote for the Commune, and COURBET was elected by over fifty thousand votes at a time when the lists were materially reduced.

THE CASE OF COURBET.

It is a remarkable fact that not a single witness has a word against the painter of Ornans M. SIMON, M. ARAGO and a number of other officials speak in his favor. "He is a great, good-natured child, with *bizarre* ideas now and then, but always ready to drop them, who knows nothing at all about politics, or if he does, too much wrapped up in art to care." An attempt was made to fasten the destruction of the Column Vendome upon COURBET, and one witness swore that he saw him in a jacket mounting the column by a ladder. The idea was simply ridiculous, for COURBET never wore a jacket, and it is not probable that he ever trusted his round figure to the rounds of a ladder. But for many years he has called for the demolition of the column as a disgrace to art, the figures being badly done, and he showed that the movement against it began as far back as 1819. The men of September discussed its destruction, and it was COURBET who induced JULES SIMON not to remove the statue upon it. The painter further said that he had been officially engaged in saving works of art since the 4th of September, which JULES SIMON could not deny, and that in destroying the column, the Communs had only gone on in the way of the Government of September, which began by changing the names of streets, throwing down the statue from the Pont de Neuilly, the equestrian statue of the Emperor on the Louvre, the statues of the Empress JOSEPHINE and Prince EUGENE, and continued to tear down the "N's" and the "E's" with other royal and imperial insignia to the end of the term. Yet this man is upon the prisoner's bench, while M. RANC sits at the Luxembourg.

AN EX-MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Of JOURDE, also, all spoke well. I do not hesitate to say that he has a grand character. All that he did seems to have been to prevent others from doing worse, and he conducted the finances in a way to shame his predecessor. Certain it is that M. PICARD increased his rate of living and his bank account, besides furnishing a large sum of money to be spent in a journal. Although paying out millions daily, JOURDE remained a poor man. An attempt to prove extravagance on his part failed most signally, for it was found that he changed in no way his mode of living; he occupied with his *maîtresse* and little girl a modest apartment, and the sensible girl continued to wash his linen with her own hands, as she had done before. Besides, a keeper of a small restaurant testified that JOURDE and his family had taken their meals with him for a long time, and had eaten there every day, he could swear. The man showed his accounts to prove that JOURDE'S bill was only 200 francs for the entire period of the Communs—barely, with strict economy, two weeks living at Versailles. Both the Court and the audience were confounded.

PROGRESS OF THE PROSECUTION.

I said that there were many points in favor of these men, and from time to time they made decided hits—enough so to puzzle and embarrass the Court and to put the Commissaire of the Republic in a towering rage. Thus far the Court has frowned upon all attempts to show the connection between the 4th of September and the 18th of March, although I, in company with many others, have always maintained that one is the logical sequence of the other. Was it worse to overthrow the miserable Government of the National Defense, which had done no end of harm, than for that Government to overthrow the Empire, which had been guilty of mistakes? If the men of September were excused by a vote of the people, those of March can plead the same thing. They were largely sustained by the Parisians. M. PICARD, who was called in as a witness, was very curt in his answers that he knew nothing about the matter, and could not see why he had been summoned, but his manner gave weight to the report that the members of the late Government had, in a private meeting, resolved on [illegible] the line of defense. It was the only way to prevent entanglements of a perplexing nature. I believe that I have said in a letter from Versailles that M. PICARD attempted to examine the prisoners when first brought in; but his attempt soon came to an end. M. PICARD began with ASSI, who was not only haughty and supercilious, but superior also, and, one may say, victorious. He observed to M. PICARD that it did not become an usurper of the 4th September to question a usurper of the 18th March. He said that if the Communs had done a good deal of harm to France, it had only imitated, unhappily, in too many points, the Government of National Defense. ASSI terminated his cutting speech by saying that if M. PICARD were not now a Minister, he would have been the first to solicit the honor of defending the insurgents before the tribunals. M. PICARD turned away, "more in sorrow than in anger," to see to what depths this man had fallen; but ASSI gave him a parting shot by saying that he should protest before the world against his own trial before M. le Ministre had been brought to the Bar.

M. THIERS AND THE ASSEMBLY.

A good portion of my last letter was devoted to the proposition of the Council to name M. THIERS President of the Republic for three years and to declare the Republic a fact, or the Government of the present and the future. I gave so much of it for the purpose of showing the trifling of these men in hours of national peril. It is said that in the interview at Versailles, M. FAVRE began to write: "Between S. M. GUILLAUME, King of——," "Pardon," interrupted M. BISMARCK, "he is no longer King, but Emperor; I don't think you'll make difficulties on this point." "Great God!" cried M. JULES FAVRE, "whatever you like. Do you want me to put Czar, Sultan, Pacha, ——," "M. FAVRE," said the Chancellor, "we are talking seriously." It is difficult to make these Deputies understand that they are engaged in serious work. Without thinking of anything but their Republic, the Left rushed in with this proposition, and it must be confessed that it came so boldly and with so little thought of consequences that the majority was astonished. When it was a question of HENRY V. and his "white flag," the Left cried: "You are going to break the compact of Bordeaux." The Right now says: "In presenting this proposition you have broken the compact"—which is true. Upon the Left then the responsibility must be placed. I am informed that up to the very last moment the Right was not agreed as to the manner of treating this project. It cannot be denied that M. THIERS has lost ground by this attempt. Yesterday the gossips of Versailles were recalling some of the differences between the President and the Chamber, and the Government was credited with the motto, "Centralization, military routine, and protection." It is not an exaggeration. The great Commission of forty-five members, comprising, I think, nearly all the Generals, pronounced unanimously for dissolution of the National Guard, and the President opposes it; the Chamber is for decentralization, he Government will not have it; the Chamber is for a new military system, with obligatory service, M. THIERS cannot agree to its propositions; the Commission is for freeing all prime articles, the Government wishes to weigh them down with a tax of from twenty to one hundred per cent. These are some of the main differences, and there are several others. But for all this, the Government is doing something, and is watchful, for the *Vengeur*, journal of Lyon, has been condemned, in the person of its director, to six months' imprisonment and two thousand francs *amende*.

**An American Proposal—Effect of a Suggestion for the Colonization of the Communist Prisoners—The French Fancy—Politics—The Treasures of the Deep—Newspaper Stories—M. Rane at Large—Intruding Prussians.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1871.

It will be remembered, I do not doubt, that immediately after the fall of the Commune, propositions were made to the French authorities, by two American "companies," to take the insurrent prisoners and colonize them in Lower California. At first I thought the matter a joke, and could not believe it real until I heard that money was being spent freely to further the plan, and that some of the Paris journalists had come in for a share. Of course this cannot be true, for no one would think of bribing newspaper men, but the report led me to inquire into the matter. I found that it was all in earnest, that there was a company, or two, with a capital estimated at a million, or two, and that they did propose to colonize the prisoners. Mr. GEORGE WILKES is the agent for one of them, and seems to have pushed the affair with a good deal of energy and persistence until he got it brought to the notice of the Government. There it sticks, as it probably will stick, for I do not possibly see how anything of the kind could be done. But at the same time, the proposition may do an immense amount of good, and I am inclined to think that it will. The *Gaulois* grows very indignant, however, and says that French citizens, even though guilty, (in another column they are called brutes,) cannot be assimilated with Chinese coolies. This is like the old argument about a room—that it is "too small to swing a cat by the tail in it;" but why should anybody swing a cat by the tail in it? Why should one assimilate French citizens with Chinese coolies? I do not see that it is in the proposition. But the *Gaulois* has accomplished its purpose, and has made the crowd believe that the Americans want to trade in Frenchmen as they do in coolies, or as they did in negroes—and "it can't be done, Sir." *La France* says that the dignity of the nation would never permit of such a trade. But the best of it is that this offer has set a few people who do think to thinking. The Americans come here and say "Give us these citizens which you reject, which you would drive from your society, and we will make good citizens of them, free, happy, and tranquil." Now, what is the radical vice which makes dangerous perturbators of men who, in other countries, are regarded as elements of force and national prosperity. The very arguments presented in these propositions are the strongest arguments against the plan, and, after this forcible appeal to clemency on the ground of public interest, if these 30,000 artisans and laborers are not soon sent back to their various industries, we may justly condemn the blindness of the men in power. After all, Mr. WILKES may have been "an angel of mercy" to thousands of these poor prisoners, or an apostle whose parable of colonization opened the eyes of the rulers of a people.

THE FRENCH FANCY.

Speaking of the *Gaulois*, which seems to have begun a crusade against all foreigners, and to rival the Comte JOUBERT in the desire to keep them from coming to Paris, I cannot resist the temptation to give you one of its latest stories. The Scots centenary celebration furnishes the theme. When the celebrated writer had finished *Quentin Durward*, it says, he called his youngest daughter, not yet *ôtée*, and offered her one hundred thousand francs or his last romance. Miss SCOTT replied, blushing, that before deciding she wished to read the manuscript. Hardly had she got it in her hands than she ran to ARCHIBALD, the publisher of her father, who immediately offered her 120,000 francs. The young person came home enchanted, and said to her father, always blushing, that she preferred the romance. And the poor man, credulous like all poets and fathers, wept from tenderness in the arms of his daughter, who blushed again. Our language does not give the insinuations in full contained in the original, but the Paris *Journal* completes the story by saying that "A French girl would never have done such a thing as that. She would have simply taken the one hundred thousand francs, and—she would have found some way to have gotten the romance, also."

POLITICS.

There has been no session of the Assembly since Saturday, and as usual during such interregnums, the gossips of the Café Madrid and Rue des Reservoirs have been busy. News of ministerial changes have come to us today, and in a measure to give some weight to them. It is said that M. JULES SIMON likes the portfolio, and that M. VICTOR LEFRANC will take it, a fact—if it is a fact—which will necessitate two or three other changes. It is said that M. DUFAURE is tired of the abuse poured upon him by the journals, and will retire also. All this may be mere gossip, though you will know by the time this letter reaches you, but it is certain that the clerks in the bureau are greatly disturbed by the rumors of changes in all the departments. It is a fact to note that of the score of appointments lately made, all were known to be, or have been, Orleanists.

TREASURES OF THE DEEP.

A new enterprise has been started in this city, or rather an old one has been resuscitated, the purpose of which is to search for treasure at the bottom of the sea, or for saving the "Gallions of Vigo." In 1702, the prospectus states, vessels were sunk in the Bay of Vigo, which had on board ingots of silver to the value of 450,000,000, of which one-half at least remains there today. Two years ago M. BAZIN, the engineer, began this work, found one of the galleys, and succeeded in getting out some gun-platforms, rosewood and dyeing woods, and "*enfin les premiers lingots d'argent.*" This in capital letters. The Spanish Government claims forty-three and one-half per cent. of all that is found, after which the ingots and other riches will be distributed to the Company. Stockholders must pay up 125 on a share, with the prospect of a "call" when the work is under way. No doubt, there are treasures at the bottom of the sea, and "lingots" in the Bay of Vigo, but that does not prevent a fishy look to this company. One was formed some years ago to recover the treasures of Archbishop HUGO, grandfather of VICTOR HUGO, sunk on the coast of France, and I believe that the Archbishop's, or Cardinal's, money had been drawn almost to the top of the water, when VICTOR HUGO publicly declared that his grandfather was not an Archbishop, that his ancester the Cardinal lived centuries and centuries ago, and never had anything like the sum of money in question, and was never known to have been upon the channel. However, if the Company could find any money in the sea belonging to his family they were welcome to it, and he would not even claim the royalty. The Company stopped work, but privately said that it was owing to an injunction put upon them by the poet, who demanded two-thirds. Yet one cannot but remember that the PHIPPS family came into the Marquisate of Normandy through finding such treasure. It was M. BAZAN who invented the lamp which from Mount Valerian lighted up the whole country for miles and miles, a little better than daylight if more expensive, and showed up the most diminutive of German soldiers along the Blèvre. By the light of "them lamps" M. BAZIN ought to see something in the Bay of Vigo.

NEWSPAPER STORIES.

French journalists have such lively imaginations that one can never be quite sure whether a piece of news is real or made up in the office. One of this kind is now before us. A story was in circulation a short time ago that M. GAMBETTA had been patted on the back by M. THIERS, who told him to be wise and he would one day be heir to the Presidency. From this came the report that GAMBETTA had been selected to succeed M. FAVRE. The German troops were then preparing to retire, but received orders to wait, when M. BISMARCK sent word that the Germans would remain if M. GAMBETTA was made Minister, since he was in favor of a renewal of the war. M. BISMARCK was reassured. The same journal says that the Comte DE PARIS, who arrived with his carpet-bag a few days since, advised his friends to vote for the proposition of M. ADNET, or to join in the vote sustaining M. THIERS and *Pacte de Bordeaux*. Marshal MCMAHON has also given his opinion about the breach of faith on the part of the *Gauche*, and condemned the proposition of M. RIVET in the forcible language of a soldier.

M. RANC AT LARGE.

The secret of M. RANC'S freedom is just now troubling a good many brains, and, in truth, it is hard to see why M. DUFAURES should leave him at liberty, or permit him to be a member of the City Council, while the other members of the Commune are on trial. It is now asserted that M. RANC has some papers extremely compromising to two members of the Government, particular to one who was a member of the International, and bore the No. 606.

METROPOLITAN MATTERS.

M. LEON LAY is about to resign. He has already met with difficulty in managing the city affairs in company with the new Council, and it is said could only get his two hundred and fifty millions voted except by giving a number of pledges. The Council has appointed a committee to supervise the central Mairie, and wishes to control the work hitherto in the hands of the Prefect. At the first meeting of the Council, it is strange to say, the minority took a controlling part in its action, and this minority is under the orders of MM. RANC, LOCKROY, ALLIX-TARGE, and their political friends. The Paris news a cry of warning, and says that if these men are left to meet on Thursday next they will take steps which will be regreted by all Parisians. It further threatens to withdraw its support from the Government unless M. RANC is arrested or forced to leave the Council.

INTRUDING PRUSSIANS.

Nearly every day one sees the Police dragging a German soldier to the station, followed by a hooting crowd. It is now a favorite amusement to hunt down the German soldiers who enter the city, the terms of the treaty of peace forbidding such visits. But they will come and they will talk, particularly those who have lived in Paris, who think they "*parle le Français barfaitment bien.*" They are always detected, and get arrested for their temerity. The Germans are most excellent linguists, but who ever saw one who had lost his German accent. I have known in Paris German waiters who spoke gramatically five languages, yet the flavor of the *faderland* was always there. The Russians, on the contrary, lose their accent, and they learn languages easily, probably because their own language is so hard that others seem nothing to them.

ASHBY.

### The Winning Horse Helmbold.

*From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, Aug. 24.*

It will be seen that *Longfellow* was beaten in the four-mile dash by *Helmbold*, which is also a Kentucky horse. He is a chestnut horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, by imported *Australian*, out of *Lavender*, by *Wagner*, second dam *Alice Carneal*, the dam of *Lexington*. He was bred by R. A. ALEXANDER, of Woodford, and as a colt gave little promise as a racer. So discouraged was Mr. ALEXANDER with his early trials that he sold him for a small sum to JO. ALLEN, a colored man employed on the farm. By him he was put in training, and at three years old ran at Lexington, and won with such success that he was purchased by his present owner, Mr. BABCOCK, for the sum of $1,500. Since then he has been very successful as a racer, especially at long distances, his only notable defeat being at Long Branch, this season, when he was beaten by Mr. SANFORD'S *Preakness*.

### Fatal Affray in a Shanty.

Early yesterday morning AGNES REILLEY, a native of Ireland, forty years of age, who had been living with JAMES MCGARLEY as housekeeper in a shanty in Fourth-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street, was found dead. The body giving evidences of violence, Capt. GUNNER, Nineteenth Precinct, began an investigation, which resulted in the arrest of MCGARLEY on a charge of having beaten her to death, and he was locked up to await the result of an inquest. It appears that the first information of the death was given by MCGARLEY himself, who called, at an early hour in the morning, upon a Mr. KEYSER, who lives opposite, and stated that the woman was dead. That gentleman going to the shanty, found her lying on the floor almost entirely naked, and her body covered with blood. Several neighbors asserting that they saw the man and woman fighting during the night and heard repeated cries of murder, Coroner HILDRETH will hold an inquest in the case on Wednesday.

## REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

**The Merits of the Question Plainly Stated—Letter from the Chairman of the State Committee.**

NEW-YORK, August 10, 1871.

*Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, Binghamton.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 6th instant, making certain inquiries in regard to the reorganization of the Republican party in the City of New-York. I will endeavor to answer your interrogations in their order.

You ask, first, "Why did the State Committee direct the reorganization?"

In order to afford an intelligent answer to this question, it will be necessary to give a history of the circumstances which led to the action referred to, which I will do as briefly as possible.

Early last year a formidable revolt was organized within the Democratic Party to overthrow the corrupt Tammany Ring and rescue the City Government from the thieves who had robbed the tax-payers of millions of dollars. Overtures were made to leading Republicans, looking to reciprocal co-operation—the rebellious Democrats offering to support the Republican State ticket, if the Republicans would unite in support of the Anti-Tammany City ticket. This seemed so desirable that it was readily accepted, and there were numerous consultations among Republicans to promote this object. Accordingly, when the Republican General Committee met to call the primaries for electing delegates to the Municipal Conventions, Col. DUGANNE proposed a resolution that no person holding office under the patronage of the Tammany officials should be eligible to a seat in the Conventions. This very reasonable proposition was, after considerable resistance, finally passed by a bare majority.

As many of the Presidents of the Republican Associations were in the direct employment of the City officials, it was proposed to require the Secretaries to unite in certifying the election of delegates; which was adopted, after a desperate struggle. This action being likely to place the Conventions beyond the reach of the Tammany officials, produced great commotion. To prevent this, a special meeting of the General Committee was called to rescind these provisions. WILLIAM M. TWEED sent for officers of Republican associations, and personally pleaded with them to support SMITH and MANIERRE in their efforts to reverse the action of the General Committee, promising to guarantee any inducements which SMITH might offer. Members of the General Committee have since acknowledged that they were paid large sums of money to vote in accordance with the dictates of the Tammany officials. Men who were holding Federal appointments were given positions, with much larger salaries, under the City Government. Under all this pressure, the General Committee, after a protracted struggle, broke up—about one-half of the members withdrawing from the meeting after midnight (Sunday morning,) while those who remained voted to rescind the to them obnoxious provisions.

As might be expected, the elections of delegates to the Conventions, in many of the districts, were mere farces. The voting-places were in possession of the Police; and reputable citizens, who protested against the frauds of the Democratic repeaters, were forcibly ejected, while the tools of Tammany were protected and supported.

When it was found, however, that a majority of the delegates chosen to the County Convention were opposed to the dictation of the Tammany officials, another disgraceful attempt was made to control the organization of the Convention, by clandestinely packing the room before the hour of meeting—the entrance to the room being held by a force of Police, who admitted or rejected delegates or contestants in accordance with instructions from Police head-quarters. This outrage was resisted by a majority of the delegates, who retired to another room, leaving the Tammany adherents in possession. Thus two County Conventions were organized. The Anti-Tammany Convention adopted resolutions favoring a union with all opposed to that corrupt oligarchy, and called upon the State Committee to take such action as would relieve the Republican Party from the disastrous influences of an organization which was so largely controlled by its enemies.

As the canvass progressed, it became evident that the interests of the Republican ticket could not be safely trusted to the district associations, and the State Committee found it necessary to intrust the conduct of the campaign to direct agencies of its own, which was done by appointing a special Campaign Committee in each Assembly District.

After the election, petitions were presented to the Chairman of the State Committee, signed by some 10,000 Republicans, including many of the most respectable and influential members of the party, asking for a reorganization. Resolutions were also adopted by that portion of the General Committee—about one-half of the whole body—opposed to the Tammany usurpations, against the election of a new Committee for 1871, and calling upon the State Committee for reorganization. Accordingly, a meeting of the State Committee was held on the 20th of December. The subject was discussed at much length, and finally referred to a Special Committee, composed of JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, GEORGE OPDYKE, RICHARD CROWLEY, STEPHEN B. FRENCH and HENRY S. VANDERPOEL.

This Special Committee held numerous meetings, and, after a thorough investigation, on the 9th of February made a unanimous report to this effect:

*First*—That in every one of the Assembly District Associations large numbers of Democrats are enrolled as its members, who take part in the primary elections. Also that the rolls contain large numbers of fictitious names, which are voted upon by persons who are not members.

*Second*—That in almost every district the Presidents and other officers, as well as enrolled members, hold official positions under the Democratic City, County or State Government. In one district sixty-three members are thus subsisting.

*Third*—That more than forty members of the General Committee of 1870 held office under the patronage of Tammany officials.

*Fourth*—That many officers of district associations, and members of the General Committee, who had been removed from Federal offices for devotion to Tammany interest, had been appointed and now held office under the Tammany lists.

*Fifth*—That upward of thirty of the members of the General Committee of 1871 held office under Tammany.

*Sixth*—That, in a large number of the election districts, at the last State election, the Democratic ticket, headed by JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor, was issued from Republican boxes, in charge of so-called Republicans, who at the time were, and are now, officers of the Republican District Associations, and who, on said election day, not only issued, but peddled the straight Democratic ticket all day.

*Seventh*—That in many districts, when delegates were to be elected to the Republican Congressional and Assembly Conventions, the meeting-places were taken possession of by the Police—in some of the places eighty or one hundred policemen being present, and many true, prominent Republicans were prevented by policemen, acting under orders, as they claimed, from taking part in the election of delegates, while policemen and others, known to be Democrats, were allowed to vote. In other districts, the true expression and choice of the members were overcome and nullified by false and fraudulent counting.

*Eighth*—That when the delegates to the General Committee of 1871 were elected, a very large portion of the true Republicans in every district decided to take part in such election on account of the frauds and violence, and facts hereinbefore set forth, and with the view of bringing the whole matter before the State Committee and asking for a reorganization.

That in view of the foregoing facts, and aiming only to secure the unity, purity and success of the Republican Party, the Committee are of opinion that a thorough reorganization of the party in the City of New-York is imperatively demanded and is absolutely necessary to its future success; and they do therefore recommend a re-enrollment and reorganization of the Republican voters in each City of New-York.

These alleged facts were fully sustained by abundant testimony, and were never seriously disputed. The well-known character of Messrs. RAMSEY, OPDYKE, and their associates of the Special Committee, is a sufficient guarantee that the investigation was thorough and impartial.

After full discussion, the report was recommitted for further consideration, and the State Committee adjourned for one month; meeting again March 9, when the Special Committee made their report, renewing, with much emphasis, their recommendation for reorganization, and, after full deliberation, the State Committee, by a vote of 20 to 8, decided in favor of reorganization.

The work of reorganization was intrusted to Hon. HORACE GREELEY, representing the then existing organizations, and Hon. WILLIAM ORTON, representing the new elements. They were requested to proceed with the work under certain general instructions. Mr. GREELEY, though himself disposed to accept the appointment, felt constrained to decline on account of the refusal of his Committee to participate in the reorganization. The Executive Committee, acting under instructions from the State Committee, filled the vacancy by appointing Hon. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ in place of Mr. GREELEY.

Thus it will be seen that the State Committee directed the reorganization, because of the utter demoralization of the existing organization of the party, on account of its being hopelessly subsidized by the Tammany plunderers, and because of the outrages which had been committed against the rights of the true men of the party.

Secondly, you inquire, "What authority was there for the action of the State Committee in directing the reorganization?"

A. We had no specific authority. The State Committee, being charged with the management of the affairs of the party from the dissolution of one State Convention until the meeting of the next, was called upon to act in an emergency. The local machinery of the party had fallen into the hands of the enemy. We found the same condition of affairs as the State Convention of 1866 found in regard to the then existing Republican organization in New-York. That Convention promptly and unanimously directed a reorganization. What would the State Convention of 1870 have done, had this state of affairs existed at the time of its meeting? Can any one doubt that it would have done precisely what the State Committee did? Could a State Convention, in its one or two days of hurry and preoccupation, have settled a wiser conclusion than the State Committee has, after its two months and more of investigation and deliberation?

While there has been no exact precedent for the action of the State Committee in this matter, there have been abundant precedents in the repeated action of the General Committees both of New-York and Kings counties, for ordering, for sufficient cause, the arbitrary reorganization of Assembly Districts and Ward Associations. The authority of these Committees, so frequently exercised for many years past, has never been questioned; and the associations established through such organizations, have been duly recognized by State Conventions as the proper agency to direct the selection of delegates. It will not be denied that the State Committee bears the same official relation to the County Committees as those Committees sustain to the local organizations within their respective jurisdictions.

On the question authority, Mr. GREELEY said to the old Committee, in accepting its Chairmanship:

"But it is said, gentlemen, that the State Committee is about to take our City in hand, and for a third time reorganize her Republican associations. I am not here to dispute either the authority, the wisdom, or the impartiality of that Committee. Honest men are slow to unpack their minds before those who they well know, nothing but justice do not, in publishing a conclusion that others are intent on doing wrong. I assume that our State Committee will earnestly desire to do right, and will not make haste to disorganize under the plea of reorganizing us. I am confident that it will approach us as a friend meeting friends, with earnest intent to dispel distrust by mutual counsel and to secure harmony by an exhibition of good faith and good will. Let me here say frankly that I, for one, shall in no case dispute the authority nor defy the mandates of the State Committee, even though it should direct that this Committee be disbanded or superseded. During nearly forty years of political activity, I was never yet identified with a contesting delegation; and I am too old now to begin. I would rather represent Oregon as a regular delegate than appear from New-York as a contestant. I fully understand that the delegates chosen to our next and any future State Convention, in accordance with the dictates (no matter how mistaken) of the State Committee, will be entered upon the official roll of that Convention, and called in their order as entitled, *prima facie*, to seats; and I shall neither attend myself, nor recruit the choice of others to attend, with the hope of ousting or displacing these elected. Our brethren of the rural districts have already been quite enough disgusted and demoralized by such contests from the City.

It has been claimed that the State Convention of 1870 substantially refused to confer similar authority when a resolution was proposed by Mr. WILLIAM A. DARLING. This claim is unfounded. Mr. DARLING'S resolution was proposed in the last minutes of the Convention, the members being in haste to leave. When the yeas and nays were called for, he yielded to the urgent appeals of many persons to withdraw it, upon the repeated assurances that the State Committee possessed every requisite authority in such matters.

To your third question, "Would it not have been wiser for the State Committee to have referred the question to the State Convention instead of directing the reorganization?" I answer, that in my opinion it would not. The State Convention was usually held within a few weeks of the election. If the State Committee found it necessary to direct the reorganization, all of the intervening time previous to the election would not be sufficient to accomplish the work. The recent exposure of the monstrous corruptions of the Tammany officials by the NEW-YORK TIMES, demonstrates the wisdom of our action. In what condition would the Republican Party be, to go before the voters of the State, if its machinery in the City of New-York were still under the control of TWEED & Co.? Could the State Committee have justified itself, if it had failed to act promptly and thoroughly on a question so vital to the welfare and perpetuity of the party?

You inquire, fourthly, "Is it true, as insinuated by Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune*, that the reorganization is a 'Custom-house scheme?' In other words, is the new organization controlled by the Custom-house or other Federal officials?"

The State Committee placed the reorganization entirely in the hands of Mr. GREELEY and Mr. ORTON. They were selected as the triumvirate of the party. No fault was ever found with their selection. Does any man suppose that they would be chosen to carry out any office-holders' scheme? Mr. GREELEY declined, and his place was filled by Mr. SCHULTZ. Like Mr. GREELEY, he had freely criticised the appointment of certain prominent Federal officials. This was one great reason why he was selected. Eminently a representative man, lately the President of the Union League Club, and enjoying the full confidence of the entire community, it was believed that his appointment would demonstrate that the reorganization was not a scheme for the benefit of Federal officials nor for any other personal interest.

In appointing the Committees in the several districts, Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ took especial pains to avoid, as far as possible, selecting office-holders. Out of the 147 Committee-men appointed by them, some eleven or twelve were Custom-house officials. Of the 120 delegates elected to the new Central Committee, twelve are Custom-house officials. Certainly, these men must prove themselves more efficient than Customs officers are popularly supposed to be, if they manage to control a committee of which they are less than one-twelfth part.

The old organizations have been simply instrumentalities to register the wills of their Presidents. All inspectors of the primary elections were appointed by the Presidents, who would certify the desired result, thus controlling the selection of all delegates, and perpetuating themselves from year to year.

In the new organizations, every precaution has been taken to protect the rights of members, and prevent the officers from improperly controlling the action of the associations, the greatest possible facilities being given for the watching and challenging the primary elections, to identify real members, and expose fraudulent voters. *The rights of the minority are strengthened by a carefully-devised system of cumulative voting.* In short, every possible effort has been made to place the machinery of the party in the hands of its members to the largest degree; and I make no hesitation in saying that there has never been a system of political organization adopted in the City of New-York which places so fully in the hands of the *people*, and so effectually removes the control of primary political action from the *few*, as that under which the new Republican associations are so harmoniously working.

I have thus answered your several questions at considerable length, and, as I have received numerous inquiries of a similar character from other persons, I shall take the liberty of sending copies of this letter to them, in order to avoid the labor of repeating it to each.

With great respect, I am, very truly yours,

ALONZO B. CORNELL,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

## THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

**The Grand Jury Reconvened to Consider the Indictments—Recorder Hackett's Charge.**

The Grand Jury for the August term of the Court of General Sessions was reconvened yesterday, when the indictments against Messrs. VANDERBILT and BRADSTED, President and Superintendent of the Staten Island Ferry Company, and ROBINSON, the engineer of the steamer *Westfield*, charging them with the neglect which resulted in the death of over 100 persons, were submitted to them for consideration. The roll having been called, the Recorder delivered the following charge:

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: You have been reconvened to consider bills of indictment against the parties charged with criminal negligence in the matter of the explosion of the boiler of the steamer *Westfield*. It was a shocking disaster, and its details are too heart-rending to be recapitulated. One hundred lives were snatched from us, several hundred grief-stricken families and sympathizing friends and acquaintances on the one hand, and the living community demanding protection by example on the other, constitute cogent stimulants to duty; but this would be plain if only one life had been sacrificed. Preliminary tribunals have already settled the responsibility for the disaster upon individuals; the law now devolves upon you the continuance of the inquiry. For your guidance I will now read and refer you to the following provisions of law, which have direct application to your investigation of the facts:

SEC. 16. If the Captain or any other person having charge of any steam-boat used for the conveyance of passengers, or if the engineer or other person having charge of the engine of such boat, or of any other apparatus for the generation of steam, shall, from ignorance or gross neglect, or for the purpose of exceeding any other boat in speed, or aiding or allowing to be exceeded such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the said engine or apparatus, by which it shall be generated, or any other apparatus or machinery connected therewith by which bursting or breaking any person shall be killed, every such Captain, engineer or other person shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

SEC. 19. Every other killing of a human being by the act or procurement or culpable negligence of any other, where such killing is not justifiable or excusable, or is not declared in this chapter murder or in its title manslaughter of some other degree, shall be deemed manslaughter in the fourth degree.

Upon a careful consideration of the evidence, if you shall become satisfied that there is probable cause to believe that the Government Inspector carelessly or negligently inspected the boiler of the *Westfield*, or was otherwise offensibly in fault when giving his certificate, then the indictment under the latter section would be proper, charging him with criminal contribution to the deplorable result. If you are satisfied from the evidence that Mr. VANDERBILT, President of this Ferry Company, or Mr. BRADSTED, its Superintendent, were put upon such personal notice of the incompetency of the engineer, or the insecurity of the boiler, as to compel a degree of care and inspection greater than they both or one exercised afterward, then it will be proper further to inquire if they do not also, in the language of the section last quoted, superinduce the result by their culpable negligence. The first section will apply to the engineer's act if the facts fit the law. It is said that the engineer improperly absented himself from the pens and thereby too great a volume of steam for so effecting a boiler was generated, and beyond the amount the boiler was permitted to carry. But whatever may be the engineer's condition, on the law and facts resolutely and fearlessly examine into the liability of the more educated principals behind him. It is too often the case that subordinates are made responsible for erring officials who are over them and who are more powerful in place than means. If it is possible under the facts and law to hold Presidents, Directors and Superintendents of common carrier companies responsible for accidents happening to the passengers, whose lives and limbs they are in law bound to insure against negligence, then a great and beneficial example would be set. These officials exact liberal commutations and fares; they should be held to the utmost vigilance. They have the means of knowledge of the weakness of their boats, and engines and boilers are or ought to be safe. From the nature of the relation sustained to them by passengers, the latter give trust and confidence. The lives of the laborers and mechanics who, as the sinews into the body politic, are capitalists who aim, into commercial prosperity are, in a mere money-ed aspect, great trusts to be committed to the common carrier. How much more sacred is the trust in the social view when the common carrier invites for his own profit the husband, father, mother, sister, and tender-aged child, to take their holiday upon his pleasure-boat? He becomes in law the guardian of their safety, and they, confiding in his skill and his stock of knowledge, unhesitatingly commit to his keeping what our criminal law and its administration should most rigidly guard—personal security. Gentlemen, I have the utmost confidence in your fearlessness and impartiality, and I have in the promptitude of the District Attorney and his love of justice. With the whole nation looking at our judicial action upon this great catastrophe, let us all give no room for after-reproaches from any quarter.

The Grand Jury then retired, and, after some hours' session, adjourned without bringing in any bills against the parties.

## BASE-BALL.

**The Grand Match of Yesterday—Mutual, of New-York, vs. The Chicago Club—The White Stockings Victorious.**

The White Stocking nine, of Chicago, yesterday played the fourth of their series of championship contests with the Mutuals of this City, and as great interest was manifested in regard to the result, the attendance of spectators was more than ordinarily numerous. The fact that the contest was to decide whether the Mutual Club was to lose another series of games, or have one more chance afforded them to defeat the White Stockings, added greatly to the interest of the meeting, as, should the game result in favor of the Whites, they would settle the question of superiority between the two nines for the season, it being only necessary for a club to win three games out of the five forming the series to clear the match with the club they defeat. In order to show the relative playing qualities of the two contesting clubs of today we give below the record of the games each has played with the other contesting

## PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Several members of Gen. McCook's family have died of apoplexy.

A Delaware peach-grower who last week shipped 800 baskets of fruit, cleared three cents over freights and commissions.

Gen. BUTLER'S speech in Lynn, Mass., announced for tonight, does not appear. He will speak in Clinton on Thursday.

The Catholic Temperance Union of Connecticut is to meet in Hartford today. Thirty-three Societies will be represented.

The break in the levee at Bonnet Carré, which set so many Germans to Louisiana plantations last Spring, has not got beyond repair.

A day of fasting and prayer is suggested in Wilmington, N. C., that the threatened return of the yellow fever may, if possible, be averted.

A seventeen-year old girl spent a lonely and terrified night in the woods of New-Hampshire, last week, having lost her way while searching for cows.

The New-Haven *Palladium* notes as a very peculiar thing, that most of the steamers lately lost have been under the command of Connecticut men.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, the leading Republican journal in West Virginia, virtually concedes that there is a majority vote for the Constitutional Convention in that State.

Congressman BARTON C. COOK, Republican, of 3d District of Illinois, has resigned. The vacancy will be filled at the November election.

A woman in Vancouver, thirty-two years old, is declared to weigh 600 pounds. She was the youngest of a family of nineteen children and is in good health.

Gen. ROBERT LAWRY, by invitation of Gov. Sharkey and other conservative citizens of Mississippi, is to make a joint canvass of the State with Gov. ALCORN.

Some of the Californians are laughing at a stranger who in one of their towns said that he had been "perusing around seeing the elephant."

Lieut.-Commander JOHN SCHOULER, who did as much to save the steamer City of Boston from wreck, is a son of Gen. WM. SCHOULER, of Boston.

The friends of the late Gov. THOS. H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, intend to decorate his grave with flowers on Sept. 3, the anniversary of the day of his death.

They now say of Gov. HAIGHT that as a Sunday-school meeting, years ago, in California, he alluded to the Chinese as "our elder brothers."

The Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania have made their announcements for the opening meetings of the campaign throughout the State. Several meetings are to be addressed by German orators.

By a brilliant arrangement at a Down-east watering-place, whither all the events are conveyed by steamer, the hotel-bell gives information of the number to arrive, blowing a long whistle for every ten and a short one for five persons. Dinner is prepared accordingly.

At Racine Wisconsin a woman threw three of her children into a forty-foot well, and was then to send the rest of the family after them when she was discovered and the act prevented. The three were all taken out alive, and only one was seriously hurt.

There is much talk in Iowa about the next United States Senatorship, the "claims" of HASLAM and ALLISON being actively canvassed. But Gen. Grant is no candidate for the Legislature have been instructed for whom they shall vote.

A Virginia paper reports that very many water-melons are now on wholesome, as they are without the vine having generally died during the drouth, so that the melon received no sap or nutriment.

Several men were recently poisoned in Nevada by drinking from a spring whose waters appeared perfectly clear. Analysis showed that they were strongly impregnated with copper.

Among the lamp-lighters in Milwaukee, Wis., is a little girl, ten years old, who makes her rounds in all kinds of weather, and runs up the ladder like a squirrel, while her elderly mother watches for her safety below.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* shows the imperative necessity for a thorough cleaning of that city, in ward of pestilence, and says that never before have its streets and public squares been in so neglected and filthy a condition.

Mr. JOHN BURROWS and wife, of Mystic, Conn., celebrated their golden wedding on Wednesday last. Five generations of the family were present, with two of the guests who attended their first wedding, and the dress worn by the bride at that time was exhibited, in a good state of preservation.

A Virginian writes to the Richmond *Whig* urging united political action on the part of the South, that it may dictate terms, expressing the opinion that if the South acts with unanimity it can hereafter always count on enough help in the West and North-west to have things pretty much its own way in the national administration.

The cry of under-weight in bread is raised again in New Orleans. The city ordinance provides that every Monday morning the Mayor shall publish a card, saying how much bread a baker shall sell during the next seven days for five or ten cents, the price of flour on the previous Saturday being given the basis of the tariff. The ordinance is not executed.

A little boy in Yorkville, Canada, came to his death a few days ago under most singular circumstances. He was one of a party of children who were playing together, and kissed one of the little girls. This so enraged another little girl that, in a fit of what may be called jealousy, she struck him with a stick, inflicting an injury from which he died in a few hours.

It is asserted that the train-boy, who was thrown to the ground by striking his foot against a switch-target while swinging his body out of the door of a baggage-car going at full speed, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, was thrown twenty-five feet before he landed and then bounded twenty-five feet more, by actual measurement, and this time hit a fence and knocked off a board. The next day he was on duty as lively as ever.

Chief-Justice CHASE officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of a new hotel in Waukesha, Wis., on Thursday last, saying that he complied with the request in the hope and confident expectation that the house to be erected will prove a pleasant home to many resorting hither to find refreshment and renovation in the healthful air of this locality and the healing waters of the spring.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that the use of the name of Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, in connection with the United States Senatorship from Ohio, has been not only without his approval, but absolutely against his wishes. He also says that, while shrinking from no responsibility that legitimately may be thrust upon him, he still sincerely seeks relief from the burden, and willingly will lay down his present office whenever he can do so without apparent disregard of the wishes of the Administration and of his friends.

The San Francisco *Alta* is disposed to commend Hon. GEORGE C. GORHAM for his frankness in stating his position upon the Chinese question. It says: "We must confess that we admire the independent position taken by GORHAM, who declared in his speech in this City, a few evenings since, that his views were simply the views of GEORGE C. GORHAM, and not those of the Republican Party of California. While he believes firmly in the great principles of the party to which he belongs, he is honest enough to maintain his opinion, his private convictions as a man, against the platform of articles of belief of both political parties."

RAPHAEL SEMMES delivered an address at a Catholic College Commencement in Alabama last week, on "the Catholic and the American, and the claims of the one upon the other." He contended that America was more Catholic in its origin than Protestant, and that the Catholics gave to the United States their liberal form of government and their free institutions. In concluding he said: "After what you have heard, have not we Catholics some claim to this American continent? Have we lost the right to call it our home, and to claim that our posterity, in common with the posterity of the Protestant, shall abide here forever? But we do not demand much. We demand only the protection of that Constitution and those laws which we have ourselves largely contributed to establish. Now, in return for this small demand which we make upon America what shall we give her? We will give her the graduates of our colleges; such young men as sit on the benches before me, who have received a broad, and truly Catholic education, and whose intellects have not been cribbed and confined by the narrow sectarian teachings of Yale and Cambridge. These gifts of ours will become bright jewels in the coronet of empire, and safe, if anything can save, this glorious land of ours from infidelity and ruin."

## DR. DOLLINGER.

### Significance of the Elections at Munich.

*From the Cologne Gazette.*

The election of Dr. DOLLINGER to the post of rector, is an event of great importance. By taking this stand the University of Munich has placed itself in the foremost ranks of the great ecclesiastical conflict of our age, and has seized a position which even Berlin cannot claim. The States to which the Universities of Northern Germany belong, the way in which they were founded, and their confessional character, render this impossible. The University of Munich, on the other hand, is the oldest German University which has continued the character of a school for all branches of science, and until very lately it was considered the stronghold of the strictly Catholic party. Now, fifty-four Professors out of the sixty-three who were entitled to a vote have elected DR. VON DOLLINGER, who is excommunicated, and, more than that, the Rector of the Old Catholics, as their year's Rector of the University. By so doing they have in the most distinct manner condemned the present made a year ago by forty-four Professors and teachers of the University against the claims of the Vatican Council to be considered ecumenical, and the binding character of its decree with respect to the Infallibility of the Pope. For a period of late years the University of Munich has taken but a small part in politics, and that the political views of the majority of its teachers were fully exceedingly moderate, clearly proves how false is the assertion of the Ultramontanes that the resistance to the new dogma is the work of a political party. Before the Government and the Royal Patron of the University have now to decide whether they will sanction the election; but, whether they confirm it nor, the vote does honor to Bavaria and Germany. The election is the more important as the anniversary of the foundation of the Ingolstadt-Landshut-Munich University will be celebrated next week. Next week, therefore, Dr. VON DOLLINGER would on that occasion worthily represent the dignity of Catholic science and the respect which is its due.

## Daring Robbery at the Cunard Stock in Jersey City.

Yesterday morning, when the warehouse at the Cunard dock, in Jersey City, was opened, evidences of a daring robbery were discovered, as one of the planks of the floor had been cut out. It was evident that the thieves had rowed under the building and had bored upward, cutting out a piece of plank by sugar holes. They had then opened cases of goods, and had selected the most valuable, passing them through the floor to the boat. The loss to the Company is about $2,000. The property stolen consisted of laces and embroideries consigned to WILLIAM LATTIMER, of Franklin-street, New-York, and of flax, white linen consigned to WILLIAM GILLESPIE, of Williamsburgh. It is supposed that the thieves made only one trip, the bulk of goods taken being small. Two men were seen by a private watchman to row away from the end of the pier on which the warehouse stands, at about 7 o'clock in the evening. It is supposed that these were the thieves. Custom-house Inspectors were on the dock at the time when the robbery was committed.

## Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association—The City Account.

A regular meeting of the members of the Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at the rooms of the organization, No. 1,267 Third-avenue, corner of Seventy-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Mr. GEORGE P. BRADFORD in the chair. The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a public meeting of the citizens of the Seventeenth Assembly District be called for the next week evening, to hear addresses in reference to the present condition of our City Government, and to take such action as will permit a thorough reform in our municipal affairs.

The date of the meeting was fixed for the 15th of September.

A Committee was appointed to make preparations for the formation of a library, and the meeting adjourned.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 87—In re John S. Gay. | 24—Grimm vs. Braden. |
| 117—Phœnix vs. Norwich Fire Insurance Co. | 117—In re petition of Farley, &c. |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part III.—Before Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 6249—Wellroth vs. Sargeson. | 7149—Jones vs. Jones. |
| 6288—Pollack vs. Martin. | 7069—Portier vs. Marteiet. |
| 6375—McGowan vs. Buckley. | 7171—Thomson vs. Winters. |
| 6384—Carter vs. Carter. | 7176—Levy vs. Monash. |
| 6454—Jones vs. Jones. | 7172—Stokely vs. Nelke. |
| 7065—Rayner vs. Archer. | 7173—Latke vs. Kessler. |
| 6941—Meichel vs. Dunn. | 7174—Schuneman vs. Hilchen. |
| 7062—Bissonian vs. Anker. | |

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Hackett, Recorder.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1—The People vs. George Byrne; rape. | 7—The People vs. Albert Marshall; forgery. |
| 2—The People vs. Robert White; bigamy. | 8—The People vs. Hattie Christie; grand larceny. |
| 3—The People vs. Wm. Holmes; felonious assault and battery. | 9—The People vs. Chas. Rosenthal; grand larceny. |
| 4—The People vs. Bartholomew Upton; felonious assault and battery. | 10—The People vs. John McGrath; grand larceny. |
| 5—The People vs. Roger Hendy; felonious assault and battery. | 11—The People vs. John Jones; larceny from the person. |
| 6—The People vs. Eberhard Bauer; felonious assault and battery. | 12—The People vs. Edmond Farrell. |

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 28.

*By Judge Sutherland.*

Caroline M. Malcolm vs. Sarah Louise Allen et al.; adjournment of costs by clerk modified, and motion for stay granted.

A. J. Cummings vs. William A. Shepard, &c.; motion granted, without costs, to either party; order to be settled on notice.

James R. Smith vs. James W. Ogden, Jr., et al.; order settled.

In the matter of the application of Charles A. Viemeister et al., infants, for sale of real estate; report confirmed and order granted.

James C. Farzo, &c., vs. Sophia Howell et al.; motion granted for judgment.

Samuel S. Tiffany vs. The Manhattan Engraving Company; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Cornelia Austin vs. Margaret M. Ahern et al.; order settled.

William Hoffman vs. Peter H. Walker et al.; motion denied, without costs.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company vs. Philip Levy and others; motion granted; order to be settled on notice.

J. S. Stebbins vs. Miles Brown; motion denied, without costs to either party.

Johanna Gomez vs. Joseph Gomez; report of referee confirmed; Charlotte E. Daly vs. Joseph P. Daly; $20 per week during pendency of suit, fixed as the term to be paid by defendant for temporary alimony for the support of plaintiff, &c. The sum of $150 is the sum fixed as the sum to be paid by defendant for expenses in carrying on this action, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 28.

*By Judge Spencer.*

Francis B. Payne vs. E. Robert Codling et al.; order granted.

William Henry Brown vs. E. Robert Codling et al.; order granted.

Andrew J. Perry vs. Elisha W. Chester et al.; order denying motion granted.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. Gorham Gray; order granted.

The Lippiatt Silver Engraving Company; motion adjourned till Sept. 11, at 10 A. M.

Bartlett vs. Fisher; motion adjourned till 30th, at 10 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 28.

*By Judge Van Brunt.*

McCormick vs. Shockey; motion granted.

Dickinson vs. O'Hara; motion denied.

Atkinson vs. Lewine; motion denied. (See opinion.)

Bartlett vs. Bradley; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Bartlett vs. The East Tennessee Zinc Company; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Hagan vs. Fredericks; motion granted with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 28.

*Before Judge Sutherland.*

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY MUST BE BEFORE A JURY.

*Leventhal vs. The Mayor, &c.*—A motion was made in this case to enter up judgment in favor of plaintiff on a report of a referee. Though counsel did not appear on behalf of the City, yet it was stated that it was intended to oppose the motion on the ground that an act of the Legislature of 1871 provided that all suits against the City must be tried by a jury. In answer to this it was contended on behalf of the motion that this provision was unconstitutional by reason of its being outside the scope of the act in which it was contained; that even if constitutional, it was *ex post facto* so far as this case was concerned, and therefore inoperative.

Judge SUTHERLAND reserved his decision, at the same time directing that counsel for the City be notified to heard in person.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 28.

*Before Judge Van Brunt.*

EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSON—INTERESTING QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

*Oliver Hogan vs. L. D. Fredricks and John O'Neill.*—The defendants in this action, occupying a floor above that occupied by plaintiff, while preparing a sky-light for the purpose of the business of daguerreotypists, allowed the rain to cause damage to the lower story of plaintiff, for which the latter recovered a judgment for $97 35. It appeared that the suit was originally commenced in a District Court, but removed by defendants into the Court of Common Pleas by giving security. Two hundred and fifty dollars was paid by O'Neill to plaintiff, with the understanding that he should not be pursued for the payment of the balance of the judgment. Plaintiff issued execution against the joint property of both defendants, and against the individual property of the defendant, L. D. Fredricks. Both executions were returned unsatisfied, and execution was thereupon issued against the body of Fredricks, under which he was arrested. To set aside this arrest was the nature of the present motion on behalf of defendant Fredricks. The ground of the motion urged on the ground, that the suit having been commenced in the District Court, no further or other remedy could be had by plaintiff in the Court of Common Pleas than could be had in the Court where the suit was originally commenced; that in the District Court an execution against the body of a defendant found in a suit founded on malicious injury to property, and no ingredient of malice was apparent in this case. Also, that no execution against the person could issue until all remedies against the property had been exhausted, and in this case all remedies against the property are not exhausted until the individual property of the defendant O'Neill has been issued and returned unsatisfied.

Judge VAN BRUNT granted defendant's motion, and vacated the arrest.

Thomas Allison of Averill, Allison & Averill, for motion.

Arthur J. Delany opposed.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 28.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $19,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 | 113⅜ | 1,300 West. Union Tel. | 62⅛ |
| new | 113⅜ | 200 do...bet. cash | 62⅜ |
| 800 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 | 113⅜ | 200 do...bds. | 62⅝ |
| 1,000 do | 113⅜ | 100 Wells, Fargo & Co. | 87⅛ |
| 17,000 U. S. 10-40 R., '77 | 111⅜ | 100 Panama Railroad | 72 |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, 114⅛ | | 100 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. | 98⅜ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, 114⅛ | | 200 do | 98⅜ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 10-40 C., 114⅛ | | 200 do | 98⅜ |
| 4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 | 114⅛ | 200 Pan. R. & S. Co. | 52⅜ |
| 6,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bds. | 86⅜ | 200 do | 52⅜ |
| 11,000 S. C. St. 6s, new | 70 | 200 do | 52⅜ |
| Jan. & July | 97⅛ | 400 do | 52⅜ |
| 10,000 do | 97 | 100 do | 52⅜ |
| 3,000 Mo. St. 6s | 97 | 200 C. Coal of Md. b. c. | 42¾ |
| 6,000 Tenn. 6s, n. b. c. | 78 | 100 Adams Express | 63 |
| 8,500 Ohio 6s, 1881 | 105 | 100 Erie Railway | 20½ |
| 7,000 Ohio 6s, 1886 | 106⅜ | 100 do | 20⅝ |
| 4,000 Long Dock Bds. | 92 | 100 Erie Railway Pf. | 40 |
| 5,000 Con. Fac. G. bds. | 100⅜ | 100 L. S. & Mich. So. | 110⅜ |
| 6,000 Union Pac. 1st M. | 85⅜ | 100 do...bet. cash | 110⅜ |
| 1,000 do | 85⅜ | 100 Union Pacific | 32⅜ |
| 1,000 Un. Pac. Sn. In. | 75⅛ | 300 Cleve. & Pitts. | 111⅛ |
| 4,000 C. & N. W. Con. | 93 | 100 do | 111⅜ |
| 3,000 do...bet. cash | 92⅜ | 50 C., C., Cin. & Ind. | 89 |
| 1,000 Tol. & Wab. 7st | 96⅜ | 100 do | 89⅜ |
| 5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d | 77 | 100 do | 89⅝ |
| St. L. Div. | 86⅛ | 50 Chic. & Rock Is. | 111⅛ |
| 5,000 do | 86⅜ | 100 do | 111⅜ |
| 4,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d | 94⅝ | 100 do | 111⅝ |
| 1,000 do | 94⅝ | 100 Mil. & Pacific | 91⅜ |
| 1,000 G. W. 1st M. '82 | 92⅛ | 400 Tol. Wab. & W. | 64⅜ |
| 5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st M. | 86⅜ | 100 do | 64⅜ |
| 500 Cedar F. & M. 1st M. | 85½ | 100 do | 64⅜ |
| 200 Cleve. & Pitts. | 111⅜ | 10 Del. Lack. & W. | 109⅛ |
| 16 Bank of Common | 98½ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. | 118 | 100 Spring M. Coal | 72⅛ |
| 25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 | 114⅛ | 200 Erie R. | 20⅝ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 | 114⅛ | 100 Mich. So. | 110⅜ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 | 114 | 200 Un. Pac. | 32⅜ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 | 114 | 400 Clev. & Pitts. b. c. | 111⅜ |
| 500 do | 113⅞ | 200 do | 111⅜ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 111⅜ | 20 Chi. & R. I. | 111⅜ |
| 2,000 Tenn. 6s, n. | 75⅛ | 50 C., C., Cin. & Ind. | 89⅜ |
| 5,000 N. C. 7, Act, '60, | 35⅝ | 100 do | 89⅜ |
| 1,000 S. C. 6s, new | 90 | 100 N. J. Cen. | 103 |
| Jan. & July | 87½ | 100 Mil. & Pacific | 91⅜ |
| 2,000 Cen. Pac. G. 6s | 101⅛ | 200 Chi. & R. I. | 111⅛ |
| 100 Con. Coal of Md. | 42¾ | 200 Tol. W. & W. b. c. | 64⅜ |
| 100 West. Un. Tel. | 62⅜ | 700 Ohio & Miss. | 45⅞ |
| 100 do | 62⅝ | 100 do | 45⅞ |
| 225 Wells, Fargo Ex. | 87 | 200 do | 46 |
| 150 U. S. Express | 58⅜ | 100 St. L. & I. M. | 89 |
| 100 do | 58 | 100 R. & St. Jo. | 70⅜ |
| 100 do...bet. cash | 58⅜ | 100 C., C. & Ind. Cen. | 89⅜ |

MONDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The sales of Gold today were at 112⅜@112⅝ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold is scarce in the open market, while the demand continues large for Customs, without any counterbalancing disbursements this week. The Treasury will sell $1,000,000 on Thursday, while the receipts of the week for Customs look like a repetition of the $4,000,000 of last week, or the $4,400,000 of the week before. The receipts of the day are $688,000.

The foreign Exchanges are held nominally firm, but there is not, and cannot be, much actual business, except in the line of settling credits on London, while Gold remains so scarce and dear on the Customs demand.

In the market for Money there is no change among the Brokers on call loan. The offerings from leaders are in excess of the demand at 3@5 ₱ cent. At Bank the applications for Discounts from the Merchants have slightly increased at 6@7 ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the changes were slight in the Public Funds, and the business not important in amount. It is announced by Cable from London that the applications for the New Loan on Tuesday last aggregate over one hundred and seven millions of dollars, of which 70 ₱ cent. was awarded by Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & CO., this morning. The report from Washington is that the applications, including the $10,000,000 subscribed by the Bankers to the negotiation in this City, aggregate $85,000,000 or $58,000,000, and as $50,000,000 was reserved to the National Banks, it seems doubtful whether the parties to the negotiation will receive any considerable portion of their subscription.

In other departments of the Exchange there was a steady demand for the Southern State Bonds, and a somewhat improved demand for the established Railway Mortgages. The Pacific Centrals rose to 100¾, and the Unions to 88⅛ ₱ cent. The Toledo and Wabash Mortgages were in demand on the increased business of the Road, and the rise in the Common Stock, which sold as high as 65 ₱ cent. The general feeling in the Railway Stocks was in favor of firm prices, and a fair business was distributed over the New-York and Western list. But the market still lacks buoyancy, and it remains for the month of September to determine whether we are to have a *Bull* speculation. On the Miscellaneous Shares the business continues in Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 28.

| | Saturday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 114¼ | 114⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 116¼ | 116⅜ |
| American Gold | 112⅜ | 112⅝ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109½ | 109⅝ |
| N. Y. C. and Hudson | 98¼ | 98⅜ |
| N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certs | 94⅛ | 94⅜ |
| Reading | 114 | 114⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 111⅛ | 111 |
| North-west Common | 71⅜ | 71½ |
| North-west Preferred | 91⅛ | 91⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 59¼ | 59¾ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 81¼ | 81¾ |
| St. Paul Common | 61¼ | 62⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 110⅜ | 110¾ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 45⅛ | 45⅜ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 63½ | 64⅛ |
| Western Telegraph | 62⅜ | 62½ |
| Erie | 20¾ | 20⅝ |
| Union Pacific | 32⅛ | 32½ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $1,304,915 03 |
| Gold payments | 57,868 83 |
| Gold balance | 84,435,760 26 |
| Currency receipts | 418,314 15 |
| Currency payments | 674,539 05 |
| Currency balance | 9,537,602 43 |
| Customs | 683,000 00 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6's cent., reg., '81 | 118 | 5-20 coup., '67 | 113⅝ |
| 6's cent., coup., '81 | 118⅝ | 5-20 coup., '65 | 113⅞ |
| 5-20 coup., '62 | 114⅛ | 10-40 reg. | 110⅞ |
| 5-20 coup., '64 | 114⅝ | 10-40 coup. | 111⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '65 | 114⅝ | 6s Currency | 116⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., n. i., '65 | 113⅞ | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tenn. 6s, old | 74 | Ala. 6s, Alt. & Chat. | 67 |
| Tenn. 6s, new bonds | 73 | Ark. 6s, Funded | 62 |
| Va. 6s, deferred | 60¾ | Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. | 54⅜ |
| Va. 6s, new bonds | 59⅜ | Ohio 6s, '70 | 104 |
| Va. 6s, registered, old | 53 | Ohio 6s, '81 | 106 |
| Va. 6s, consol. bonds | 64⅜ | Ohio 6s, '86 | 107½ |
| Va. 6s, deferred b'ds | 39 | Ill. Canal bond, '70 | 110⅜ |
| Ga. 6s | 85 | Ill. coup. 6s, '77 | 109 |
| Ga. 7s, mixed bonds | 96⅜ | Ill. coup. 6s, '79 | 109 |
| N. C. 6s, old | 43 | Ill. War Loan | 100 |
| N. C. Funding, '68, '78 | 34⅛ | Ill. 8s, War Loan | 109 |
| N. C. New bonds | 25 | Ind. 5s | 100 |
| N. C. Special Tax | 10½ | Mich. 6s, '72 | 101 |
| S. C. 6s, Jan. & July | 87⅛ | N. Y. Reg. Bounty | 103⅜ |
| S. C. 6s, April & Oct. | 89⅛ | N. Y. Cons. Fund | 103⅜ |
| Mo. 6s | 97 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L. | 78.107⅜ |
| Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo | 96 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L. | 78.107⅜ |
| La. 6's, Levee bonds | 71 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L. | 74.107⅜ |
| La. 7s, Funding Act | 71½ | N. Y. 6s, Canal L. | 76.107⅜ |
| La. 6s, of 1910 | 62 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L. | 77.107⅜ |
| Ala. 5s | 68 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L. | 78.107⅜ |
| Ala. 8s | 100 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 92⅛ | Tol. & W. Equip. 8s | 84⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 96 | Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 6s | 81 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. | 90 | Han. & Naples 1st | 67⅜ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub's | 80 | Ga. West. 1st | 87⅜ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 101⅛ | Gt. West. 2d | 78 |
| Erie 1st, Ext | 101 | Quincy & Tol. 1st | 86⅜ |
| Erie 1st, Ind | 96 | Ill. & So. Iowa 1st | 85 |
| Erie 2d, '77 | 96 | Galena & Chic. 1st | 100 |
| Erie 7s, '73 | 96 | Galena & Chic. 2d | 98 |
| Erie 6s, '75 | 93⅛ | Chic., R. I. & Pac. | 102⅜ |
| H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85 | 104 | Morris & Ess. 1st | 104⅜ |
| H. R. 7s, '76 | 101 | Chic. & Alton Inc. | 93 |
| Harlem 1st, '72 | 98 | Chic. & Alton 1st | 102 |
| Har. Conv. & S. F. 6s | 91 | Chic. & Mich. Sn. | 103 |
| Alb. & Sus. 2d | 94 | Chic. & N. W. Sk. Fd. | 93 |
| Buf. & Erie 1st | 96 | Chic. & N. W. Int. | 91⅜ |
| C. Jun. & Cin. R. & M. | 111⅜ | Mil. & St. P. 1st, '82 | 107⅜ |
| Mich. So. 7's of '69 | 99⅛ | Mil. & St. P. 1st, '83 | 103⅜ |
| Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. | 103 | Mil. & St. P. 2d | 89 |
| Pac. Sn. guar. by Mo. | 100⅛ | Mar. & Chi. 1st | 96 |
| Un. Pac. 1st Bs. | 86⅜ | Ohio & Miss. 1st | 103 |
| Un. Pac. L. G. 7s | 85⅛ | Ohio & Miss. Cons. | 83⅜ |
| Balle. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s. | 97 | Dub. & S. City 1st | 93⅜ |
| Balle. & S. Ill. 2d | 87 | Ind. & C. 1st | 91⅜ |
| Alton & T. H. 1st | 93⅜ | Ind. & C. 1st, guar. | 93⅜ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf. | 85⅜ | Mil. & S. P. 1st | 93⅜ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. | 77 | Mil. & St. P. 2d | 89 |
| Chic. & N. W. F. | 100 | Mar. & Chi. 1st | 96 |
| Chic. & N. W. Int. | 93⅜ | Chic. & Mil. 1st | 96 |
| Chic. & N. W. Cons. Bs. | 92⅜ | Joliet & Chic. 1st | 100 |
| Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bs. | 90 | Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st | 88⅜ |
| Chic. & N. W. Int. | 97½ | Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d | 68⅜ |
| Hous. & T. C. Conv. | 87 | Ft. W. & C. 1st | 90 |
| Del., L. & W. 1st | 102 | Tol., P. & W. 1st | 79 |
| Del., L. & W. 2d | 99 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 100 |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. | 96⅜ | Bos., H. & E., guar. | 92 |
| Tol. & W. 1st 8s L. Div. | 86 | C. Falls & Minn. 1st | 84⅜ |
| Tol. & Wab. 2d | 77 | | |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 138 | Metropolitan | 140 |
| Manhattan | 147 | Mechanics' | 145 |
| Merchants' | 118 | East River | 113⅛ |
| Mechanics' | 155 | Market | 128 |
| City | 225 | Nassau | 108¼ |
| Phœnix | 110 | Corn Exchange | 122 |
| Tradesmen's | 161 | Continental | 89⅜ |
| Gallatin National | 125 | Commonwealth | 99⅛ |
| Merchants' Exchan'e | 100 | Importers' & Traders' | 188 |
| Leather Manuf. | 195 | Manuf. & Merchants' | 107 |
| Seventh Ward | 100 | N. Y. National Ex. | 100 |
| State of New-York | 112⅛ | Central National | 105⅛ |
| Mechanics' Bk. Ass. | 116 | Second National | 150 |
| Mercantile | 127 | Fourth National | 113 |
| American Exchange | 117 | Ninth National | 110 |
| Bank of the Republic | 113 | Bankers' & Brok. Ass. | 90 |
| Bank of North Am. | 107 | | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 28.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, Old | 101 | |
| City 6s, New | 102 | Sales. |
| Camden and Amboy | 129 | Sales. |
| Pennsylvania Central | 61⅞ | Sales. |
| Reading | 114⅞ | Sales. |
| Lehigh Valley | 61⅜ | 61⅝ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 46¾ | 48½ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 27⅜ | 27⅝ |
| Northern Central | 61 | 61¼ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 91 | 91¾ |

The President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, Mr. C. P. HUNTINGDON, has today notified the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. FISK & HATCH, that since his return from California he notices that the sales of the First Mortgage Bonds are in advance of the Money wants of the Company, and, therefore, directs that the price be advanced to 98 ₱ cent. and accrued interest.

Hon. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, member of Congress for the Fourth (City) District, expresses his belief, through the New-York *Citizen*, that the total Debt of the City and County of New-York, Funded, Unfunded and Unaudited is *one hundred and twenty-five million of dollars*. Mr. ROOSEVELT is a wealthy and responsible citizen, and an acknowledged leader of the Democratic Party; but *not* a member of the Tammany Ring. This amount is much larger than the total charged against the Mayor and Controller in the recent exposures of THE TIMES, but the story of Mr. ROOSEVELT is borne out by rumors, current in Wall-street of late, that millions of dollars remain unacknowledged in the reports of these officials.

The recent decease of Mr. E. W. DUNHAM, the first President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and who for twenty years filled the office, has led to the nomination, by the Board of Directors, of Mr. W. A. FAILS, for many years Cashier, to the head of the Bank.

The London *Financier* has the following complimentary notice of the Public Credit of the United States. The article was written previous to the successful negotiation of the New Loan, resulting, as the Cable informs us today, in applications in excess by 30 ₱ cent. of the sum total offered in Europe:

"An event which has long been foreseen has at length come to pass. The credit of the United States is at last rated at 5 per cent. and upward in the London market. That is to say, a Five per Cent. stock of that Government now commands a par or a premium. This is proved by the fact that the Ten-forty Five per Cent. Bonds were quoted yesterday at the equivalent of 91@91¼ ex div., 91 being par. It is also proved by the further fact that yesterday afternoon, telegrams from New-York brought the price of the new Five per Cent. Loan at equal to 91@91¼.

Considering the almost illimitable resources of the United States, and the numerous respects, particularly those having reference to standing expenditure, in which the Government of that Republic is in a position of advantage far beyond the majority of European States, the wonder is not that this point in United States financial history has now been reached, but that it was not attained long ago. Other States borrow; the United States pay off debt. Other States habitually exceed their income; the United States habitually keep lives within its income, and stands almost alone amongst the Governments of the world in having a large surplus, applicable, and actually applied, monthly and annually, to the reduction of the capital of the debt. Then, as regards natural resources, facilities of future expansion and development, the extent of the field for immigration, freedom from that modern curse—the necessity of keeping up large standing armies—and the possession of vast tracts of Government land, ever increasing in value—on each and all of these points the position of the United States is superior to that of other nations. The appreciation of the credit of its Government in the market is, therefore, perfectly natural, and will, doubtless, go on until a much higher range of value is attained.

Those considerations are of especial interest at the present moment, because they betoken a distinct success for the new United States funding loan, which is expected to be introduced in the London market on Friday or Saturday next. It is really believed that the applications for this issue will be very extensive. The fact that the Ten-forty Bonds, bearing 5 ₱ cent. interest, and having only three years more to run before becoming liable to commutation, are at fully par ex dividend, renders it certain that the public will appreciate the advantages of the new five per cent. bonds. For these new bonds, besides being expressly made payable in gold, both principal and interest, and enjoying immunity from all kinds of United States taxation, possess the advantage of being free from all further commutation for ten years certain, until after the expiration of which period the Government cannot touch their position. Moreover, the dividends are payable quarterly."

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 11, WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

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☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 29, 1871.


**Amusements This Evening.**

WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway, corner 13th-st. BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Beckett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATER. 23d-st., corner of 6th-av. LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta and Messrs. Raymond and Feuberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....35
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Fifty copies, one year.....50
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

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**Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.**

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the convenience of uptown residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 5 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 5 Rue Bunbe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

**Notice**

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The London *Telegraph* yesterday gave currency to a report that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between Germany and Italy. The *Cross Gazette*, of Berlin, says a second meeting will be held between the German and Austrian Emperors, probably Sept. 7, at Salzburg. A basis was laid at Gastein for the cooperation of the two governments, and Italy, it is said, has unconditionally agreed to the same policy. The Vienna *New Free Press* confirms the reported establishment of an entente cordiale between Austria and Germany.

In the French Assembly yesterday, the report of the committee on the prolongation of the THIERS' régime was read. It concludes by submitting a decree, among whose provisions are, that M. THIERS take the title of President, exercising executive powers under the authority of the Assembly, and that he promulgate and insure the execution of the laws passed by the Assembly. It is reported that the Radical deputies will resign their seats in the Assembly and contest the elections in all the departments. The Municipal Council of Paris has resolved to issue in the form of a lottery, a three per cent. loan for a large amount. The deaths in Paris for the past week were 828, including six from cholera. The *Globe* has an editorial in favor of the proposal of the London Workmen's Society that the Communist prisoners be allowed to emigrate to Lower Canada.

Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co., of London, yesterday issued the allotment letters of the new loan. The amount awarded is seventy per cent. of each subscription. The announcement is well received. The scrip is quoted at par, and the bonds at 91. An attempt was made yesterday by unknown parties to blow up the monument to King GEORGE IV. at Kingstown, Ireland. The monument received no real injury.

### GENERAL.

The low-pressure steamer *Ocean Wave*, exploded her boiler at 5½ o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, at the wharf at Point Clear, near Mobile. There were about 200 excursionists on board, fifty to sixty of whom were killed and wounded. Out of seven persons, comprising one Creole family, six were killed. The captain, engineer and pilot, were killed. Only three of the officers escaped.

No new cases of yellow fever appeared in Charleston during the twenty-four hours ending last evening, and the disease is said to yield readily to treatment. There are only about a dozen cases now in that city.

The total number of deaths by the disaster on the Eastern Railroad has now reached thirty. The Coroner's inquest opened yesterday in the town hall at Revere, Mass., and Conductor NEWLAND, of the way-train, was examined at length. The inquest then adjourned to this afternoon.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., of Philadelphia, report the subscriptions to the new National loan, yesterday, at $6,797,900.

Hon. BURTON C. COOK, member of Congress from the Sixth District of Illinois, has tendered his resignation, and his successor will be elected in November.

The Secretary of the Interior has extended the time for payment from the settlers on the Osage Indian lands for sixty days, that they may make use of the proceeds of their crops for that purpose; and the President has ordered the removal of the Land Office at Humboldt to Independence on the 20th of September, to accommodate the settlers.

A violent gale on Saturday night, accompanied by a drenching rain, blew down the steeples of the Unitarian and the Orthodox Churches in Arlington, Mass. Several buildings were partially demolished, and fruit and other trees prostrated. The damage is estimated at $25,000 or $30,000. Malden, Everett, Medford and Newton also suffered from the gale.

Three men, named UNDERWOOD, HASTINGS and BACON, residents of South Orange, Franklin County, Mass., were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in which they were fishing in a pond at that place on Saturday.

The application for an injunction to restrain the Collector of St. Louis County from selling certain personal property belonging to the Missouri Pacific Railroad was refused, so far as the State, county, and school taxes are concerned, and the matter of the remaining taxes will be decided in October.

On Saturday afternoon, in the village of Conesus, Livingston County, the barn of Mr. HANSON was struck by lightning, and with a hotel, three stores, and several barn and sheds buildings in all, comprising the business portion of the town—was consumed.

The race of the New-York yachts for the Newport Cup took place at Newport yesterday. The *Tidal Wave*, *Alarm*, *Dreadnought*, *Palmer*, *Madgie*, *Columbia* and *Sappho* were the contestants. The *Sappho* was the winner in 4 hours, 36 minutes, 26½ seconds. The difference in time made by the yachts was less than 13 minutes.

On the midnight New-York train for Boston, near Worcester, yesterday morning, a stranger pulled the bell-rope and immediately jumped from the train, which was running at full speed. Search was made, but his body was not found.

E. PLUMMER, of Auburndale, Mass., was fatally injured, on Sunday, by a runaway team.

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The Ring organs, led by the *World*, are trying to hide the rascality of the Ring by raising a side issue about the "national debt." Why will they not tell their readers that under Ring management the debt of this City is over one hundred and twenty-five millions, or $139 66 for every man, woman and child of the population in this City, while the national debt is but $59 62 per head of the entire population of the United States?

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**"Who Ask for Reorganization?"**

The *Tribune* professes to be exceedingly anxious for union and harmony in the Republican Party of this State, in order that it may be able to do effective battle against the common enemy next Fall. It has repeatedly told its readers that Mr. GREELEY accepted the Chairmanship of the old General Committee solely for the purpose of using his influence to secure the harmony which he had so much at heart. And yet scarcely a day passes that the *Tribune* does not publish one or more editorial articles calculated to perpetuate divisions in the Republican ranks. In its issue of yesterday, it recurs, for the fortieth time, to its standing grievance—the reorganization in this City—and inquires with characteristic simplicity and obliviousness of the past, "Who ask for reorganization?"

Now we are happy in being able to answer the *Tribune* that no one asks for reorganization. The reorganization which was so earnestly desired by the mass of Republicans in this City has already been effected. If the *Tribune* wishes to know who *did ask* for reorganization, and who urged its imperative necessity, we reply that it was no less a man than HORACE GREELEY. It was at Saratoga, in a caucus of leading Republicans, held a year ago this month, that Mr. GREELEY urged, with great vehemence, the absolute necessity of such a reorganization and purification of the party in this City as would relieve it from the incubus of Tammany Hall and its treacherous Republican allies. Unless this was done, Mr. GREELEY declared it to be useless, and a waste of time, to work for the success of the Republican ticket. It was Mr. GREELEY's views, thus emphatically expressed, far more than any influence brought to bear by the Custom-house, that induced the State Committee to recommend the reorganization in this City. It is not for us to say what it was that wrought so great a change in Mr. GREELEY's views after he became Chairman of the old Committee, whose leading spirits he denounced by name at the Saratoga caucus. But this we will say, that, if it be true that he accepted the Chairmanship of his Committee solely for the purpose of harmonizing the party by his personal influence and exertions, he ought to have resigned the position as soon as he found his counsels were not heeded. This discovery he very soon made. Although he advised the Committee, on taking his seat as Chairman, to abide by the decision of the State Committee, (whose fairness and impartiality he vouched for,) yet when the decision was made in favor of reorganization, they repudiated his advice, and voted down by a large majority a resolution introduced by Mr. GREELEY himself, in favor of acquiescence. Then was the time for Mr. GREELEY to have resigned his Chairmanship. The Committee had shown its want of confidence in his wisdom, and he had failed to gain the only object for which he says he accepted the position. Instead of resigning, however, he clung to the position, and, from that day to this, he has vied with the most vituperative Tammany Republicans in denouncing and slandering the State Committee, whose fairness and impartiality he had previously indorsed, and in trying to prove the needlessness of the reorganization, which he had previously declared to be indispensable.

The *Tribune* parades the names of ten members of the State Committee who hold Federal positions in different parts of the State, as if it were a crime for a Republican to hold office under a Republican Administration. We have shown that between fifty and sixty members of GREELEY's Committee hold office under Tammany Hall, and the avowed cause of their dissatisfaction at this moment is that they are not allowed to hold all the Federal offices besides. Office-holding is the chief business of the Tammany Republicans, and they are as ready to accept place from one party as the other. The great mass of Republicans, who neither hold nor want office, simply demand that the organization and machinery of the party shall not be in the hands of men who are dependent on Tammany Hall. The new General Committee contains very few members who hold office at all; but, even if they were all Federal office-holders, there can be no doubt that the interests of the party would be safer in their hands than in the hands of men who get their support from the enemy. If the *Tribune* really desired to promote harmony in the party, it would leave this question of the rival organizations to be settled by the State Convention, to whose decision the old Committee has appealed, and by which it has agreed to abide. Its daily attempts to forestall the action of the Convention by *ex parte* and untrue statements and insinuations, only betray the weakness of the claims of the Tammany Republicans to recognition. Those who desire a true history of the reorganization in this City, the causes that led to it, and the motives that actuated the State Committee in the course pursued by them, will do well to read the letter of Hon. A. B. CORNELL, Chairman of the Committee, printed in another column.

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**Recorder Hackett's Charge.**

The Grand Jury which is now in session, engaged in the consideration of bills of indictment against the parties accused of criminal negligence with reference to the *Westfield* explosion, has a more than usually momentous public duty to discharge. Since the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest into the Staten Island Ferry disaster, hardly a day has elapsed without furnishing a fresh proof of how much the interests of public safety demanded some such verdict as theirs. The explosions on board of the *Starbuck* and *Chutauqua* have already been investigated in a spirit similar to that which animated the New-York jury. The more recent explosion on Tuesday last, on board of the Wilmington steam-boat *R. R. Lee*, has already formed the occasion of an order being promulgated by the local inspector, that no engineer must be permitted under any circumstances to be away from his boiler for more than ten minutes at a time; and the result of the inquest will, it may reasonably be hoped, develop other conclusions equally new to the reckless navigators of that region. The news of still another explosion comes from Mobile, with attendant circumstances very closely resembling those of the *Westfield*. The steamer was laid at the wharf at Point Clear, and had on board two hundred excursionists, evidently awaiting her start upon the return voyage. More than a fourth of that entire lading of passengers are either dead or suffering from dangerous and ghastly wounds. In this case, the captain, engineer, and pilot were killed, so that the amount of criminality which almost necessarily attaches to such an occurrence must, if anybody is to be blamed, be brought home to the owners of the vessel.

The horrible railroad massacre at Revere, near Boston, gives a fresh and terrible emphasis to the necessity for making the directors and higher officials of railroad and steam-boat companies share the criminal responsibility which is directly incurred by their subordinates. The fatal collision on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad has precisely the same lesson. Both accidents were distinctly of the nature of crimes. On a road, worked say upon the block system, or by any other method which approaches as nearly to perfect organization as human provision can make it, neither of these accidents could have happened. The managing owners of the steam-boat must be held responsible for the sacrifice of human life which is caused by an unsafe boiler or an ignorant engineer, and the railroad directors must, in like manner, be brought to account for the neglect of such precautions upon their lines as would render any culpable and horrible slaughters like those of Saturday absolutely impossible.

One decided step in advance was made in this direction when Capt. VANDERBILT and Superintendent BRAISTED found themselves in the Tombs, along with the colored engineer of the *Westfield*. The next step depended upon Recorder HACKETT, and he has taken it with a boldness and decision which entitle him to public gratitude. Any one who desired to gloss over the offense of the men of means and position who were accessory to the crime of the *Westfield* explosion, might have allowed the language of the statute to pass, as it has hitherto passed, with a reading extremely loose and meaningless. But, says Recorder HACKETT—

"Whatever may be the engineer's condition on the law and facts, resolutely and fearlessly examine into the culpability of the more educated principals behind him."

A community which has hitherto had its members mangled and slaughtered without appropriate punishment or redress, will hear with pleasure the declaration of the Recorder that subordinates have, too often, been made scapegoats for officials who were equally criminal, and his further statement that the punishment after the manner of common felons, of Presidents, Directors, and Superintendents of common carrier companies, would be equivalent to a great public benefit. It may prove highly inopportune for those chiefly culpable that outrages against public security have become most alarmingly frequent, at a time when juries and courts are beginning to recognize the fact that private individuals have rights which public companies are bound to respect. It would be difficult to surpass the ghastly significance of the two railroad disasters and the steamer explosion that occurred within thirty hours of each other on Saturday and Sunday last. Carelessness among the upper ranks of officials, and a corresponding development of recklessness among their subordinates, were obviously the cause of them all. It can hardly be doubted that if the New-York Grand Jury is animated by the same spirit as the Coroners' juries that have preceded it, we shall have no unmistakable a stigma of crime attached to all the perpetrators of the *Westfield* slaughter as will greatly aid in bringing the offenders to justice. Whatever may be the result, the public are indebted to Recorder HACKETT for giving a clear and manly reading of an almost neglected passage of our criminal code.

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**The Germans and Tammany Hall.**

The indications of a general revolt among the German Democracy of this City against the corrupt Tammany organization are among the most hopeful signs of the times. As a class the Germans are proverbial for honesty and fair dealing, and it is, therefore, but natural that they should make haste to repudiate all further alliance with a political organization whose leaders have been proved to be the greatest thieves of the age. The alliance has always been an unnatural one, for there is no more sympathy in political objects and aspirations between the Germans and what goes under the name of Democracy in this City than there is between honesty and good government and fraud and misrule. And yet, without being aware of the fact, the Germans of New-York have been deceived and hoodwinked by Tammany politicians and demagogues into a position where they have served as the main reliance and support of the worst gang of officials that have ever disgraced a civilized community. Without the aid of the German vote their career would long since have come to an end, and tens of millions of dollars would have been saved to the City Treasury, and consequently to the public. And what have the Germans received in return for their subserviency to Tammany? Nothing whatever. During the fifteen years of the ascendency of the Republican Party in this State the Democracy were profuse in their promises of what they would do for the Germans when they obtained power. They were going to abolish all the odious sumptuary and Sabbatarian laws of the "Radicals," and give the Germans lager and music every day and night in the week, Sunday included. Did they do it? The Germans know very well that they have been duped in this, as in all other respects, by the men they have kept in power.

Thus, the Germans of New-York, while sacrificing the leading ideas of their political faith, and alienating themselves from the great mass of their countrymen in other parts of the Union, have failed to gain the minor objects they had in view, and have served only to prop up and keep in power a corrupt "Ring" of wire-pullers, demagogues and thieves. But they appear to be getting their eyes open at last, together with the rest of the community, and their defection from Tammany Hall will insure the speedy overthrow of that corrupt and Anti-Democratic organization. The resolutions adopted at a meeting of the German Central Democratic Committee, held last evening, indicate the pressure that is being brought to bear by the German voters of the City upon their leaders who have heretofore been in alliance with Tammany Hall. This German Committee, it should be borne in mind, is only a German branch of the Tammany machine, whose duty has hitherto been merely to interpret the Tammany programme to those who could not understand the lingo of the "Boss," and to obtain their indorsement of it. MAGNUS GROSS, who presented the resolutions last evening, is one of the Tammany Commissioners under the new charter, and has heretofore been among the stanchest German supporters of the "Ring." While the resolutions are, therefore, as guardedly worded as possible, they are sufficiently explicit to indicate the drift of German sentiment with regard to the present position of the Tammany leaders. They demand the publication, in full, of the Controller's accounts since the 1st of January, 1869, and favor an amendment of the charter which shall secure thorough accountability in future, and provide for the criminal prosecution of dishonest officials. This action of the German branch of Tammany Hall, taken in connection with the open repudiation of the "Ring" by the *Staats Zeitung*, shows that the German masses of the City are at last aroused to the necessity of doing their own thinking and voting, and are no longer to be led by the nose by the Tammany Sachems or their German confederates.

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**Have the People Any Right to Ask Questions?**

There is perhaps no more devoted or unscrupulous tool of the Tammany Ring at this moment than Judge HILTON. Mr. A. T. STEWART's "factotum," and PETER B. SWEENY's obsequious servant. TOM FIELDS, Judge HILTON and SWEENY now have the Central Park in their own hands. They do as they please with it, and they are making out of their transactions in connection with it a most disgraceful page in the annals of Tammany misrule. Knowing this to be the case—and we hope our readers will credit us when we say that we have good reasons for what we state—we sent a reporter to the Park Department, to apply for a copy of the minutes of the Board. These minutes are printed, and the public has a perfect right to be placed in possession of the very important information which they contain.

This tool of the dishonest Ring, Judge HILTON, thinks that the public have no rights. He wishes to "run" the Parks as his friends have run the financial affairs of the City—with the strictest secrecy. We now openly accuse him, and his confederates, SWEENY and TOM FIELDS, of grossly mismanaging the Parks Department, and especially the Central Park—and we will prove that these men are utterly unworthy of confidence the moment we are allowed access to the records of the Department. The first link in the chain of evidence was to be found in the Minutes of the Board. As we have said, a reporter was sent to the Department, and the following is his account of the treatment he received:

The reporter was instructed to obtain one of the printed copies of the minutes of the Board meetings from its first session. The reporter explained his wishes through the hole in the glass partition, which is the only means of communication between the officials and the outside world, and was told that Judge HILTON was expected momentarily. It was then 12 o'clock, and he waited patiently for some time, standing in the outer office, until he was recognized by an official, who happened to know him personally. This gentleman had the courtesy to admit him to the ante-chamber of the President's office, where he found a chair, and waited for the coming of Judge HILTON, who arrived exactly at 2½ P. M. He immediately inquired the reporter's business, to which the latter responded by politely uncovering his head, and handing the office note, remarking that it would explain his wishes and his authority.

Judge HILTON read the request for a copy of the minutes with a heavy frown, and then tossing it contemptuously into the reporter's hat, which he still held in his hand, answered, "You cannot have one; there are none to spare."

REPORTER—Will you permit me to see one here, and to make extracts.

Judge HILTON (sharply and angrily—No, Sir.

REPORTER—Will you allow me to ask your reasons for refusing?

Judge HILTON (fumbling among his papers, and speaking with extreme irritation)—No, Sir, you've done your errand. I refuse.

REPORTER—Permit me, then, to ask why the meetings of the Board are held secretly, and not openly——

Judge HILTON (jumping up from his chair)—No, Sir, go away.

He then turned to an attendant and said, "This person does not belong to the office. Show him out."

REPORTER (expostulating)—Sir, I did not come for an altercation. I——

Judge HILTON, (sitting down, and waving his fat hand, as if brushing an obtrusive fly away)—There, there. I have nothing to say to you.

The reporter then bowed and left.

HILTON, it will be perceived, has soon caught the "tone" of his friend and master, SWEENY. He wants no light thrown into any Department with which he is connected. He looks upon the public as a patient ass, willing to bear any burdens which people choose to place upon it. The only point which HILTON does not appear to have considered is that the public is getting tired of submitting to the outrageous usage which men of his stamp are forcing upon it, and that one of these days the HILTONS and SWEENYS and TOM FIELDS will assuredly be swept away with the rest of their worthless gang. We will now try again to get those minutes of the Park Commission, for we mean to have them, and Judge HILTON had better make up his mind to seeing them published in our columns before he is much older.

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**The Suit Against the Times.**

It would be difficult to conceive of greater degradation than that which has befallen the New-York *Herald*. It not only lends itself to every plot of the four Tammany knaves, but it also volunteers its services in assisting those knaves to corrupt and muzzle the Press. It is unfaithful to the public as well as to its own profession, and justifies the boast so frequently made by Mayor HALL, that he "holds the *Herald* and its proprietor in his pocket."

The *Herald* has deliberately suppressed the highly important facts which have been recently made public in connection with the misgovernment of the City. This was a thoroughly unjustifiable course for any public journal to pursue—for news is not its own property to suppress or garble. It belongs to the public. But not satisfied with thus shielding the Ring, so far as it could do so, from exposure, it goes further, and publishes everything which Mayor HALL sends to it in abuse of the papers which are still honest enough to tell the public the truth. Yesterday is reprinted from an indecent Sunday paper a long article, avowedly prepared under Mayor HALL's dictation, relating to the suit of ejectment against the TIMES, by means of which the City makes its latest attempt to interfere with the freedom of the Press. The statements made in this article were untrue, as most statements made by A. OAKEY HALL are; but the *Herald* had no objection to publish them, because by so doing it gratified its bosom friends of the Ring. Happily, no paper can afford to play that sort of game many years together.

With regard to the City suit against us, it is intended solely to annoy us, and to embarrass us with litigation. The Mayor boasts that it will "cost the TIMES a great deal of money to defend this action." Very likely it may—but there is one thing it will not do, and that is, put a gag upon our mouths. Probably the public will not look with entire unconcern on the attempt to harass a newspaper which has committed no other crime than that of defending their interests, and exposing the rogues who have plundered them. Mayor HALL virtually says to the citizens, "We cannot account for the money we have wrung from you, but we will proceed to spend more of your money in persecuting the newspaper which has brought our roguories to your knowledge." This is the satisfaction he offers to the tax-payers. If the Mayor brought twenty suits against us, we should still continue to denounce him as a dishonest official, and to warn the people that he and his confederates are plundering the City on a scale which has never been attempted before in any city, except by an invading army. As for the pretexts on which the Mayor founds his suit, we shall show what they are worth in a Court of law. No transfer of property can be considered sound or secure if the transfer by which our property was made over to us is not so. The City distinctly sold its rights, and the course now suggested by the Mayor is merely that of a pettifogger. It is as if the reader bought and paid for land fourteen years ago, and the seller came to him now, and said: "Here, take your money back again—I don't like the bargain. I am going to bring a suit of ejectment against you." We should never have heard of this action if we had yielded to the milder measures taken by the Ring to win us over—but a hundred such actions would be as much thrown away upon us as this one, over which the *Herald* seizes an early opportunity to rejoice.

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**The Yachting Season.**

The annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Squadron has been sadly interfered with by the weather. Of the four races announced for last week, only one came off, when Capt. LOPER's *Madgie* won the Challenge Cup of the Club, previously held by the *Tidal Wave*. Earlier in the cruise there was a race under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club in Boston Harbor, when the *Columbia* won the cup offered for schooners, and the *Gracie* that for sloops. The race for the Newport Cup took place yesterday, and a match between the *Dreadnought* and *Sappho* is announced for today. The *Enchantress*, Capt. GEO. LORILLARD's boat, arrived from her European trip in time to participate in the concluding races, so that the squadron this year is composed of an unusually large number of swift yachts. The ocean race for the Challenge Cup offered by Commodore BENNETT, has been postponed until Oct. 2, and that for the cup offered by Vice-Commodore DOUGLAS, until a favorable day. No date has been mentioned for the race for the Wallack Cup.

During the cruise a committee was appointed to select three or more yachts, and arrange a series of races between them, to decide which shall be the defender of the Queen's Cup against the *Livonia*. The choice will probably lie between the *Columbia*, *Palmer*, and *Madgie* of the smaller yachts, and the *Sappho* and *Dauntless* of the heavy ones. If centre-board boats are to be excluded, one of the last two boats will probably be chosen. The capabilities of the *Sappho* are well known, and the *Dauntless*, which was the first ship during the recent cruise, fairly outsail herself; while Commodore BENNETT has, in managing the fleet, shown himself a skillful commander as well as a gallant yachtsman.

In the meantime, other matters concerning the race for the *America's* Cup have assumed a more definite shape. The *Livonia* is to leave England toward the close of September, and the possession of the cup will be decided in October. Mr. ASHBURY has sent over certificates from twelve English clubs, and proposes to sail a race under each certificate, the cup to go to the winner of a majority of these races. The New-York Club has informally agreed to this proposition, so far as allowing the fixtures of the cup to depend upon the result of twelve or more races, but they have also determined that Mr. ASHBURY must appear only as a representative of the Royal Harwich Club, to which capacity his challenge was accepted last June, when the prescribed six months' notice was also waived. Mr. ASHBURY now objects to the New-York Yacht Club course as not suited to his vessel, and suggests that the race be from a mark-boat off Sandy Hook Point to the Light-ship and back, the course to be gone over three times. It is not improbable that our yachtsmen will yield this point, also, for they are pretty well convinced that though, as Mr. ASHBURY says, a single race may "be won or lost by a flake," they need feel no fear as to the result of a dozen or more races, either on the ocean or over an inland course. The tone of this last communication is much more courteous and conciliatory than some of Mr. ASHBURY's previous letters, so that there is every prospect that nothing will occur during the coming contest to mar the harmony which has hitherto existed between British and American yachtsmen. Now that it is quite evident that there is no intention of attempting to wrest our Challenge Cup from us on technicalities, instead of by superior sailing, the public will be content to abide the issue of the races for it, though we doubt not the majority would have been far better satisfied had the original decision in favor of an open race been adhered to. However, from all appearances, and the performances of the yachts during their recent cruise, several years more are likely to elapse before the *America's* Cup will be transferred to the keeping of any foreign club.

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## MINOR TOPICS.

In the list of notorious quack doctors whom we branded, a few days ago, as worthy to be marked with the most dangerous of criminals, will be found the name of Dr. ASCHER, alias Rosenzweig. Having been honored by various threatening letters from certain members of the precious fraternity, we had ample proofs of their reckless malevolence when driven to bay. The public may now, however, be better able to appreciate the fearful extent of villainies which we partially unmasked, when this same Rosenzweig stands accused of complicity in a terrible crime, for whose concealment the most revolting means were employed. What every reader ought to bear steadily in mind is that the places of which "Dr." Rosenzweig's den is a type, must necessarily very frequently witness tragedies quite as ghastly as the death of the golden-haired girl who was treated so foully. It is by the mere accident of a bungling attempt at concealment that this case has assumed a horrible but absorbing interest. It is only one among a thousand of similar character, just as Rosenzweig's place is one among a multitude of equally bad character. Apart from its position as a social lesson of dreadful import, the detection of this crime forms a creditable record of Police ingenuity. The elaborately-worked-out report of the unraveling of "the trunk mystery" which we present elsewhere, is a strangely-exciting chapter of criminal history.

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The Joint Committee of Aldermen and Supervisors, appointed to co-operate with such citizens as they might select, in an investigation into the City accounts, held their first meeting yesterday. There was very little in their proceedings calculated to excite public confidence. Some practical and sensible suggestions by Aldermen JEROME and SCHLICHTING formed the sole proposals of the meeting that had the slightest appearance of honest intent, and they were rejected. The tone of the circular which has been adopted is as bad as it could well be. It tacitly begs the whole question at issue, and might have been written by Mayor HALL himself, so palpable is its demand for more whitewash. We hardly think that a document which should have been a simple, business-like request, but is really an apology for the accused officials, will be likely to attract the confidence of the very substantial merchants and financiers to whom it has been addressed. The Presidency of Recorder HACKETT may induce some of them to have faith in the purity of the intentions of the "Joint Committee." There is so far nothing else about it to entitle it to public confidence.

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All the charitable bequests under the late Mr. WARD's will have now been handed over to the various institutions entitled to participate in them. The Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum, at Bath, and the Union Home and School for Orphans of the City of New-York, received bonds of the value of thirteen thousand dollars and twenty-seven thousand dollars respectively on the 1st of this month. On the 8th inst., bonds of the value of thirteen thousand dollars were handed to the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home at Washington, and the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphan Home on the same day received bonds of the value of twenty-four thousand dollars. The legacy of one hundred thousand dollars, increased by reinvestments of accruing interest to nearly one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, was paid over to Gen. B. F. BUTLER, the Treasurer of the institution, on Tuesday last. Mr. ROBBINS, the schooner who came from England to pay over these sums, returns on Wednesday in the *Russia*.

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The number of royal and semi-royal personages at present on the wing is somewhat startling. The King of the Belgians is in London; the Kings of Greece and Denmark are hobnobbing with that respectable personage, the Prince of WALES, near Wiesbaden; the Crown Prince of Italy is with his brother in Madrid, and the Ex-Empress EUGENIE is on her way to join her mother amid the old associations of the Spanish capital. A very keen political nose would be required to detect anything like historical import in any of these movements. Not so, however, the approaching personal interview of the Emperors of Austria and Prussia. The meeting of Salzburg, like that of Gastein, is undoubtedly part of a new political programme. This it menaces anybody we do not believe; on the contrary, a cordial understanding between the two Powers who occupy Central Europe is one of the best guarantees that could be had for the preservation of peace. If Prince GORTSCHAKOFF were really an aggressive potentate as well as a national destruction, it would obviously be necessary for Germany to divert her next hostile movement against the western province of her neighbor across the Iser. Her first step is, however, to form a close alliance with her in which Italy is included. This is a coalition which no other in Europe could face, save, perhaps, France, Russia and England, but that is one as little likely to be formed then it may fairly be conceded that the new triple alliance will hold the peace of Europe in its hands.

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A very gross swindle, to which we alluded the other day as existing in Indiana, is, it seems, a very old swindle also. We refer to the Kickapoo Draining Company, which has got the right to mortgage some six hundred thousand acres of lands, without the owners' consent, on the pretence that certain improvements are going to be effected with the money raised on the mortgage. The lands thus condemned under legal forms were originally the property of the United States, and were given to the State to be sold for educational uses; but they were gradually stolen by one trick or other, and the schools got never a cent. Now, the speculators who have stolen them cheap and sold them to buyers in good faith, are said to be among those who have got the right to mortgage them. The game is, to mortgage the lands for more than their value, foreclose the mortgage, and buy the lands in at nominal rates. Exactly how often lands can be appropriated in this way in Indiana by the same swindlers it is not yet possible to say. We agree with the Indianapolis *Journal* in its remark that "it is difficult to write about such operations and properly characterize them, and still retain the full enjoyment of the blessings of the Christian religion."

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The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has a bitter fight on its hands. A combination of active Bourbon politicians has been formed, with head-quarters at Frankfort, which lays down the programme for the Democracy of Kentucky at the election of the present summer. This committee is led by Mr. BRAGG CALDWELL, and Judge CRADDOCK, and the *Courier-Journal* is denounced by them as a traitor. When the editor has succeeded in proving that he is not a traitor, and that the Democrats accept the amendments, we may hope to have him explain what excuse there is for the further existence of Democracy.

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The evening echo of the *Herald* "goes" the gauze defense of the Ring made by that paper, and "goes it one better." For mere impudence the following has never been surpassed:

"The Constitution, throughout his whole long life, has acted in a manner to secure the confidence of the best business men of the community, and his reputation, we apprehend, cannot be lightly shaken. The Controller paid the bills the law compelled him, and he is not responsible for the frauds that have been committed."

Under this "irresponsible" Controller the City debt has run up to some one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. Of this amount seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, in the shape of "consolidated stock," were created by the individual act of the Controller, who, by law has sole and complete authority regarding that stock. Of the remainder, the greater share was incurred for the payment of claims fraudulent on their face, audited by the Controller himself, with his copartners in guilt, HALL and TWEED. And of the whole of it, it may be said that the Controller could only have escaped responsibility for it by refusing to pay the claims, and forcing the claimants into the Court, if they dared to go there.

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## OBITUARY.

**William Whiting Boardman.**

The death of Hon. WM. W. BOARDMAN, at New-Haven, is announced. Judge BOARDMAN's complaint was acute bronchitis, and he died on Sunday morning at his residence on Hillhouse-avenue.

Mr. BOARDMAN was born in New-Milford, Conn., Oct. 16, 1793, and was the eldest of six children. His father was Hon. ELIJAH BOARDMAN, at the time of his death, in 1806, one of the most distinguished men in Connecticut, and holding a seat in the Senate of the United States, to which he was chosen in 1801. The mother of Judge BOARDMAN was MARY ANN WHITING, a woman of remarkably amiable and pious character and great intelligence. She was descended, on the paternal side from Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, who came from England with Rev. JOHN HOOKER, and settled with him at Newtown, and after-ward followed his friend HOOKER to Hartford and became one of the founders of the colony there.

WILLIAM W. BOARDMAN in early youth attended school at Litchfield and the Colchester Academy, and graduated at Yale College in 1813, after which he studied law at Litchfield and Cambridge, and settled in practice in New-Haven. In 1824 he was elected Judge of the New-Haven probate district. He represented New-Haven at several sessions of the General Assembly, and occupied the Speaker's chair. His last service in the House was in 1831. In 1840 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the United States House of Representatives, and took his seat at the December session. In 1841, he was elected a member of the House, and sat in Congress the two years following. In 1854, he consented to take a seat in the Common Council, which he held for several years.

In early life he took much interest in the militia, and served several years in the Governor's Foot Guard, rising to the rank of Major of the company. While in command of the Guard, he was called upon to quell a riot, growing out of feeling against the Medical College, and behaved with great firmness, dispersing the rioters and preserving the peace of the City in an emergency which caused great alarm.

At the time of his death Mr. BOARDMAN was Junior Warden of Trinity Church, the Senior Warden being the venerable BENJAMIN BRADLEY. He had been an officer of that church for many years, and frequently a delegate to both the diocesan and general conventions. He also held numerous other church offices, including Trustee of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Trustee of Trinity College, Trustee of the Cheshire Academy, President of the Board of Trustees of the Bishops' Fund. He was for many years one of the most prominent laymen in Connecticut, and the church is indebted to him for large benefactions. Under a decided and sometimes brusque manner, Mr. BOARDMAN concealed unusual tenderness of heart, and rarely permitted himself to be led into serious differences with his fellow-men, but whenever this did occur, he was ever ready to yield more than half the ground to effect a reconciliation. As a public-spirited citizen, Judge BOARDMAN will long be regretted by the community in which he so long resided.

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**City Meteorological Report.**

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Meteorological Springs:

| Temperature. | 6 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 12 M. | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dry-bulb Fahrenheit | 70 | 75 | 79 | 81 | 77 |
| Stand of bar. in inch. | 29.97 | 29.97 | 29.93 | 29.89 | 29.89 |
| Wet-bulb Fahrenheit | 66 | 70 | 72 | 73 | 72 |

Highest temperature 81 degrees. Lowest 66 degrees.

# CONNOLLY'S FIGURES.

## Meeting of the Joint Committee of Investigation.

### Lengthy Secret Caucus Preliminary to the Public Proceedings.

### List of Citizens Invited to Co-operate in the Inquiry—A Motion to Print the Accounts Voted Down.

The Joint Committee of Aldermen and Supervisors appointed to co-operate with a committee of citizens in investigating the City and County accounts met at 2 P. M., yesterday, in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors. The following gentlemen were present: Recorder Hackett and Messrs. Diamond, Woltman, Jerome, Schlichting, Welsh and Plunkitt. Alderman Reynes was absent, and no one was present in behalf of the Committee of citizens.

Alderman WOLTMAN said: Gentlemen of this Committee, the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, I move that Alderman DIAMOND be elected temporary Chairman of this Committee, and the motion prevailed.

Alderman JEROME—I would inquire if Recorder HACKETT is to be present?

Alderman WELSH—Yes.

On motion, JOHN HARDY, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, and on motion of Alderman WELSH, ARCHIBALD FULLERTON and JAMES MCGOWAN were chosen Sergeants-at-Arms *pro tem.*

Alderman JEROME—Inasmuch as this is a Joint Committee of the Board of Supervisors and Board of Aldermen, I deem it necessary and prudent, after giving the matter consideration, for us, of these two committees, to go into executive session. I therefore move that this Committee go into executive session. Which motion having been acted on in the usual manner, was declared carried.

Alderman DIAMOND, in the chair, then said: All those not members of this Joint Committee, will now retire; after which one of the Sergeants-at-Arms personally came to the table where the Press reporters had taken seats, and finding that they had not retired, ordered them to do so.

In about an hour afterward the executive session was concluded, whereupon one of the Sergeants-at-Arms came into an ante-room where the reporters were waiting to ascertain what other mysterious movements the public Joint Committee would devise, and informed them that they could enter the Supervisor's chamber. On entering they first heard

Alderman WOLTMAN, who said, Mr. Chairman, I move that the Honorable Recorder HACKETT be the permanent Chairman of this Joint Committee, which motion was carried.

On motion of Alderman PLUNKITT the Secretary (Mr. Hardy) and Sergeants-at-Arms were chosen permanently to fill those positions.

Alderman DIAMOND (in the chair)—The absence of Recorder HACKETT is due to the fact that he has a case on trial, I believe of some considerable importance. I believe it is a murder trial, and that will prevent his acting with us this afternoon.

Alderman WOLTMAN—In the absence of the permanent Chairman I move that Alderman DIAMOND act as temporary Chairman, which motion was formally voted on by the Committee, and declared carried by the Secretary.

Thereupon Alderman WOLTMAN offered the following

RESOLUTION.

*Whereas*, The Committee of the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Aldermen, in view of the importance of making a thorough examination of the City and County accounts, deem it desirable to have associated with them prominent citizens of this City, therefore,

*Resolved*, That each member of this Committee designate two citizens of this City to be associated with this Committee as the matter of investigating the accounts of the City and County, and that the gentlemen designated be invited to make a thorough and exhaustive examination of all the public accounts, with the aid of experts under their immediate supervision, and that said citizens be requested to give the result of this investigation to the people of this City as a basis, in connection with this Committee.

The resolution having been adopted,

Alderman JEROME said: I think it would be very wise for us to be very careful whom we name. This is a matter of a great deal of importance. The public will look to those whom this Joint Committee associates with them more than to the Committee of the Board of Supervisors and of the Board of Aldermen. We should urge upon those whom we invite to meet with us, in this investigation, to attend. I have selected two gentlemen, whose names I will give you now, if you say go on.

Alderman SCHLICHTING—I move that we first ascertain whether the gentlemen whom we propose to nominate will meet with us.

Alderman WOLTMAN (jumping to his feet and manifesting great anxiety)—I believe it is our duty. I believe we have discharged our duty when we invite these gentlemen. We have been appointed a committee to make this investigation. We are here ready and willing to perform our duty to the best of our ability and endeavor to give a full and lengthy report, so that the people of this City may receive what they are justly entitled to: a full and lengthy report. We are here for perfunctory organization. We have but very little work to-day. This resolution calls upon each member of the Committee to name two citizens to aid and assist us in getting at the true facts of the charges which have been preferred against the heads of departments in this City. I am free to say that I shall name two gentlemen whom you know, too, but I do know them to be experienced in accounts—to be men who have financial abilities, and who can look into these accounts; and I, therefore, am ready here to-day to name two men. These gentlemen are asked to come here and meet with us. If, for one, as a member of the Committee, don't feel inclined to ask these men to come here and meet with us.

Alderman JEROME—I have no doubt that this Committee will be fifteen or sixteen strong. [Voice—"Sixteen."] I feel that we should get these men to come here and meet with us. I take it that something must be done outside of the City Hall. The people are becoming restless, and I believe anything which is done inside the City Hall will agree with the Alderman (SCHLICHTING) that it is necessary to go and see these gentlemen. It is necessary to have them meet with us; we should do everything in our power to have them meet with us. I shall name two men, and I have no doubt but that they will aid us in this work. I don't believe that they will come here and act as accountants. I am not an accountant myself. They will employ men who can make up these accounts, whose business it is to do this kind of work. It is in order, I will name two gentlemen.

Alderman DIAMOND—I suggest that the nominees be invited by the Secretary, and that the Secretary now call the names of the members of the Committee present, and that each member as his name is called make his nominations.

The suggestion was adopted, and the Secretary called the roll. The nominations were as follows:

Aldermen Jerome—Royal Phelps, of Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co., Robert L. Cutting.

Recorder Hackett left a memorandum nominating the following: Robert Lenox, President of the Bank of Commerce; William A. Booth, of Booth & Edgar.

Alderman Schlichting—F. Riesinger, President of the German Savings Bank; James Brown, of Brown Brothers.

Alderman Diamond—Paul N. Spofford, of Spofford Brothers & Co.; Courtlandt Palmer.

Alderman Welsh—Samuel Willetts, B. L. Solomon.

Alderman Plunkitt—Horace B. Claflin, of H. B. Claflin & Co.; John K. Porter, Ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Alderman Irving—Seth B. Hunt, Thos. W. Pearsall.

Alderman Woltman—Thos. F. Jeremiah, Secretary President of the Bowery Savings Bank; Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

All the nominations having been made—

Alderman WOLTMAN said: I would move that a circular of this Committee be sent to each and every gentleman named by the members of this Committee, and I call for the reading of the following circular, which I have had prepared:

NEW-YORK, Aug. —, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: The Mayor having suggested in his messages to the Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen, dated Aug. 16, and transmitted on the 22d inst., that it would be well for a non-partisan committee of citizens, to co-operate with the committee of investigation appointed by the Boards to examine the public accounts, the undersigned respectfully invite you to meet in that capacity with the Committees they have appointed. The great duties of a partisan journal upon the credit of the City should be supervised by a full report of a committee of citizens, in whom the community have the greatest confidence, as the good name of the City, its prosperity, and every interest dear to its people, must depend on the whole report being true and exaggerated. A full statement of the debt of the City and County and the condition of the Sinking Fund have been officially published on three separate occasions within the last two months, and its accuracy having been impeached, it is due alike to the tax-payers and bondholders that this important question should be settled beyond dispute or doubt. In order to reach the important end, your co-operation is solicited, and you are cordially invited to make a third and exhaustive examination of all the public accounts, with the aid of experts under your immediate supervision, and submit the result of your investigation to the people of the City and State, in conjunction with ourselves.

On motion of Alderman WOLTMAN, the above was adopted as the circular of the Committee; and then Alderman WOLTMAN continued: I don't see that we can do any further business to-day. I don't see that we can do anything further until we hear from these gentlemen. I therefore move that when this Committee adjourn, it adjourn subject to the call of the Chair—which motion prevailed.

Alderman SCHLICHTING—I move that each member of this Committee be supplied with a printed copy of the accounts which we are to investigate; each member of this Committee, and also the gentlemen whom we have invited to investigate them with us.

Alderman WOLTMAN (surprised)—Do I understand the gentleman to say that all these accounts shall be published and a copy sent to every individual—every gentleman named as a member of the Committee?

Alderman SCHLICHTING—Yes; that each member shall have a copy of the accounts in printed form. I presume they are printed, ready for distribution.

Alderman WOLTMAN—I don't see any necessity of this. We don't meet here as single members. I think that we need have but one copy of these accounts that is enough. We meet here as a committee; therefore I see no necessity that these accounts should be printed until after we have concluded the investigation of them with the gentlemen whom we have invited.

Alderman WELSH—I second the motion.

Alderman SCHLICHTING—Our work will be very arduous, and time ought to work quickly. I think it is a matter of necessity that each member of the Committee should have a copy of these accounts before him in printed form.

Alderman WELSH—I call for the question.

Alderman JEROME—I don't imagine that when this Committee meets that every matter in these accounts will be gone over with by the members of the Committee. This Committee will meet and appoint accountants to examine these accounts. I, for one, shall not attempt to go into and figure on the City debt. I shall assume some one to make the examination for me. I suppose that some of the other members of the Committee will do the same. They will meet in conjunction with the gentlemen whom we have invited to make the examination. If the accounts were brought before us in the full completeness of their minor details, and all those were printed, it would be a very voluminous volume which we would have to handle, and the investigation would be extensively long and very tedious. I hope the Alderman will withdraw his motion.

Alderman SCHLICHTING—I withdraw the motion.

Alderman IRVING (informally)—We are not organized yet.

And on motion of Alderman PLUNKITT, the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

### The Figures of the Ring.

*From the Brooklyn Union.*

If the Ring robbers of New-York had deliberately set out, after the exposure of the TIMES, to convict themselves of the crime of robbing the City and County of untold millions, they could not have better succeeded in convincing the public of their mammoth rascality than by the very course they have adopted. Had they been honest men, had the charges against them been false, or had their robberies been even on a scale heretofore known in modern times, the allegations would have been met with a denial, a prompt publication of the ostensible accounts, and some sort of an attempt to explain their seeming excessiveness. But no such avenue of escape was left them. The amounts stolen were so enormous that they dwarfed every peculation, public or private, ancient or modern, on record.

CONNOLLY, TWEED, HALL & Co. knew that a prompt publication of the City and County accounts would simply astound all Christendom. They therefore determined to mystify and delay, for the consumption of a vast deal of time in pretended preparations for a full publication of the accounts, they assume to conceal something to impatient public opinion, and send the supposed figures to the Supervisors in manuscript. It was a curious mass of documents they produced. Ordinary people could not comprehend such a system of book-keeping as was disclosed. But instead of comparing the accounts exposed by the TIMES, these trumpeted documents relate only to the "Ring" transactions of the first six months of the present year, and do not include City accounts at all. This fact alone is a confession of the truth of the allegations of the TIMES. As an argument, it is as though a man charged with committing a murder yesterday should, in answer thereto, prove that he had committed a burglary to-day.

But in the figures furnished there is ample proof of the truth of the accounts exposed by the TIMES. One of its assertions was that the County paid the Ring enormous sums of money as a rent for armories all incoherent, and in a number of instances, for rooms that either have no existence or are not occupied at all. The Ring accounts published this morning, as furnished by the Ring itself, show that the County is paying to-day at the rate of $49,500 a year for armories that are not occupied or have no existence whatever, while for others two or three times as much rent is compelled to be paid.

Another peculiarity of the accounts is the fact that everything is given in a lump. There are no items whatever. In the Court-house figures one man draws $27,000 for "safes." One G. S. MILLER gets $15,000 for work done in one armory in June. GARVEY has received good pay of plastering armories and drill-rooms, which yields him $83,000. The New-York Printing Company secures nearly $150,000 in three months, and advertising the November elections is put down at the modest figure of $80,000.

We repeat it, that, taking the Ring's own statement of the last six months' expenditures for the County alone, as a forgeal answer to any Court of justice, would convict it of every count in the astounding indictment of the TIMES.

### The City and the Times Property.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, President GALVIN in the chair.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in directing the Mayor to take immediate steps to recover possession of the property known as the Old Brick Church property. Assistant Alderman O'BRIEN voting in the negative.

After transacting a small amount of routine business the Board then adjourned.

### Connolly's Friends Squirming.

The Richard B. Connolly Association of the Eleventh Ward held a special meeting last evening at their head quarters, No. 632 East Thirteenth-street, Mr. MICHAEL J. RUSSELL, President, in the chair. JAMES DOWNEY, Secretary, [illegible] was present and read the following [illegible] RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, [illegible] be retained in relation to the [illegible] of a local infamous paper, viz., the TIMES, declaring him a swindler.

*Resolved*, We acknowledge the sterling qualities and worth of our distinguished, eminent and republic Controller, for the services which he has fully discharged with interest and fidelity to the City in the several posts of trust in which he has been placed as the trusted agent of the people, and hereby and hereby solemnly support and maintain him in his actions during his term of office, and in the discharge of his administration.

### Opposition to Tammany.

Last evening a numerously attended meeting of German Democratic citizens of the Eighteenth Ward was held, at Teutonia Hall, in Third-avenue, Mr. W. RADDE presiding, and resolutions were passed condemning the corruption in the City Government, and the meeting pledged itself to combat Tammany's misdeeds in every possible way.

### The New Ocean Steamer Spain.

The arrival and departure of ocean steamers at this port are of daily occurrence, and a matter which calls forth but little remark. Few of the denizens of this CITY, however, could have failed to notice the noble vessel whose masts could be seen from the City Hall as she lay at anchor in the North River yesterday, previous to being docked. This new steamer, the *Spain*, is the latest addition to the now numerous and fine fleet of screw steamers belonging to the National Steam-ship Company. She is the largest steamer, with the exception of the *Great Eastern*, afloat, and was built by Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, in one of their docks at Birkenhead, under a permanent shed, protected from the action of the weather. She is built on the plan of a complete spar or hurricane deck, which has gradually taken the place of the poop and long deck-house—for some time the arrangement of the finest Transatlantic steamers—and the space under this deck is allotted to all the first-class passengers, the officers and crew, galleys, ice-houses, and other conveniences necessary in a ship carrying a large number of steerage passengers, for whom the whole of the space on the main and lower decks is thus left clear. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on upper deck, 437 feet; length between perpendiculars, 418 feet 6 inches; beam, 45 feet; depth of hold to main deck, 32 feet 6 inches; main to spar deck, 7 feet 6 inches; gross register, about 4,900 tons. The engines are compound principle; they have two cylinders, the high-pressure one being 60 inches diameter and the low-pressure 100, with a stroke of piston of 4 feet 6 inches. They are of 600-horse power nominally, but can be worked up to about 9,000. The screw has four blades and is 21 feet in diameter. The boilers are six in number, arranged in two sets of three each, each set having a separate funnel. They are cylindrical, 15 feet diameter, and 17 feet 3 inches long, and each boiler has six furnaces. The boilers can be worked at a pressure of seventy-five pounds per inch, having been proved to 150 pounds hydraulic pressure. The *Spain* is fitted to carry 120 first-class and 1,500 steerage passengers, and has four decks, the upper one being flush fore and aft. The first-class cabins occupy the space under the spar deck abaft of the engine-room. The main saloon is 110 feet long by fifteen feet broad, and on each side are large state-rooms superbly fitted up, abaft of which is a splendid ladies' saloon elegantly furnished with every necessary and convenience. All of these can be heated by steam. The steerage accommodation is fitted on the lower and orlop decks, and for cleanliness, comfort and ventilation it cannot be surpassed. Both the upper and the main decks are covered under the deck planking with steel plating, and the other decks with iron, which of course makes the vessel doubly strong. The ship is rigged with four masts, which are made of iron in one piece up to the topmast head, and the lower yards of steel. She carries an area of canvas enough to render her independent of her engines in case of a serious disaster. The carrying capacity of this vessel is very great, and the means for loading and re-loading are of the most approved kind, engines being fitted up expressly for this purpose at every hatch. Her steering arrangements are admirable, and the machinery for heaving the anchor is well worthy of inspection. This, her first Transatlantic trip, has been a perfect success, she having made the passage in a few hours over ten days. From an interview with several of the cabin passengers, an attaché of the TIMES gleaned that throughout her voyage she proved herself a steady but fast vessel, and that the vibrations of her engines were scarcely perceptible. This opinion was universal. The *Spain* is commanded by Capt. GRACE, an officer whose seamanship and gentlemanly bearing are well known to ocean travelers. He is now Commodore of the National line, in whose employ he has been for several years, previous to which he was well known among the Inman vessels. Mr. HURST, the agent of this line in this City, received the congratulation of several merchants on 'Change yesterday, on the arrival of this magnificent steamer.

### YELLOW FEVER.

#### Its Appearance in Charleston—Report of the Medical Society—Action of the Authorities of Wilmington.

The last published weekly report of the City Register of Charleston, S. C., showed but eighteen deaths from all causes in that city, and a general condition of good health. On Friday last, Aug. 25, the Medical Society of the city announced the existence of yellow fever there, to a limited extent. The first case, they state, occurred on the 7th of July, and the whole number of deaths in the month ending from that period is placed at nine. Their announcement we quote in full from the papers of the city:

We, the members of the Medical Society of South Carolina, feeling that our interests are inseparably connected with the city of our residence, and the home of our selection, fully alive to the advantages of her growth, her general prosperity, and also to her character for honesty, in view of the general circulation of reports as to the prevalence of pestilential disease, in a manner in which such reports have been dealt with by city officials, the Board of Health, and the Press of the city, think it best to offer a plain statement of the facts connected with the present sanitary condition of the city.

In so doing it is not our object to arraign the action of the constituted authorities, to step between them and their official duties, or to pass judgment upon the course they have thought proper to pursue. We desire simply to express our deliberate and honest conviction as to the manner of meeting the situation in which the community finds itself unfortunately placed, and to show by our action that we are alive to the duty we owe to our fellow-citizens who are making constant appeals for information and advice. Our purpose is to follow truth wherever she may lead us, to form our opinions upon facts, and to announce nothing calculated to deceive the most credulous, to quiet unusual excitement and alarm, but at the same time to put every citizen in position to take such steps as he may deem proper to subserve his interests and protect his life.

1. First, then, we announce that yellow fever does prevail to a limited extent in our city. The first case, as far as can be ascertained, occurred as early as the 7th July, since then there have been noted in all perhaps as many as thirty-five cases. Out of this number nine have proved fatal, but as in a few instances unanimity existed in the minds of the attending physicians as to the true character of the disease, and in a few others for prudential reasons, the true name was withheld, the mortuary certificates in the possession of the Registrar show less than the entire number of deaths. They are, however, even with this allowance in exceedingly small and would seem to indicate a mild form of the disease.

2. Secondly, we are happy to state that the large majority of these cases have occurred in one locality. This would seem, in the opinion of some of us, to furnish the assurance that circumscribed local influences alone have favored the development or extension of the disease, and that its area may soon be restricted.

3. The period of time that has elapsed since the report of the first case declares a character of disease not disposed to extend rapidly or widely.

4. There are differences of opinion among ourselves as to the probable possibility of its assuming an epidemic form. To the panic-stricken, however, we would say, leave the city if you can at your earliest convenience, for fright is a strong predisposing cause of disease, more to be dreaded than the disease itself. To those whose interests are identified with ours and with the city, we would advise a patient waiting for further developments, (unless residing in our infected locality,) and to the members and friends of the Legislature, all unnecessary exposure. Let each and every one, without commenting or animadverting upon the action of the powers that be, who, in his opinion, may have, by sins of omission or commission, invited the pestilence, use his best endeavors to carry out, in some proper direction, those sanitary measures of known value in staying the ravages of disease, that, in some form or other, under the mysterious workings of an overruling Providence, are sure to be inflicted in visits over coming.

(Official.) F. M. ROBERTSON, M. D., President.
MANNING SIMONS, M. D., Secretary.

#### ACTION IN WILMINGTON.

On the following day, Aug. 26, the Mayor and the City Marshal of Wilmington, N. C., issued a proclamation to the citizens to the following purport:

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the yellow fever is prevailing to some extent in Charleston, S. C. Telegraphic dispatches received by the city confirm the fact beyond a doubt, and I am instructed by the Acting Mayor to call the attention of every citizen to the sanitary condition of their lots, cellars and vaults. It is to be hoped that everyone will look without delay to the better condition of the City. The Mayor is doing everything in his power to have all the streets thoroughly policed and disinfected, and he requests everyone who has the interest of the city at heart to lend a helping hand and aid in the sanitary measures in placing the city beyond all danger as far as cleanliness will tend to accomplish that result. In pursuance of this object they will report all yards or lots in the corporate limits of the city, and have them cleansed and disinfected without delay. It is furthermore requested that when weeds are cut down or pulled up they be immediately removed from the lots, as they are considered more unhealthy if left lying on the ground after being cut down than if they were left standing.

The Mayor has divided the city into five Health Districts, and assigned an officer to each. On the Health Officers will carry with him carbolic acid, lime and copperas, and use the same in every place that needs it. To facilitate them in their labors, each and every citizen is requested to report every place that may need cleaning or disinfecting to the officers named. The Mayor, in all things connected with the sanitary condition of the city, will act under the best medical advice, and he asks the active co-operation of the citizens generally.

W. P. CANADAY, City Marshal.

### Reunion of the Howe Family.

The HOWE family throughout the United States and Canada, are to hold a reunion next Thursday at Harmony Grove, Framingham, Mass., which it is thought will prove even a greater success than any previous family gathering. Although not so numerous or widely diffused as the proverbial Smiths and Browns, the HOWE family is nevertheless a very large one, extending in its ramifications to almost every township in the country, and including in its scope names that have a national reputation. The Committee having the matter in charge have made very extensive preparations for entertaining those who are to participate in the reunion. A tent, capable of accommodating eight thousand people, has been erected, and the programme is as follows: Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Secretary of State of the Dominion of Canada, will deliver the oration, which will be followed by speeches from distinguished members of the HOWE family, among whom may be mentioned Hon. WILLIAM WIRT HOWE, Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; Hon. TIMOTHY O HOWE, United States Senator, of Wisconsin; Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE, of the San Domingo Commission; Hon. HENRY MARTYN HOWE, Collector of Customs for Boston, Massachusetts, and many others. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE will, in addition to an address, furnish an original poem for the occasion.

It is not pretended by the Committee that all of that name are descended from one common stock, as there are several persons named HOWE who are known to the country by name in the early colonial times. This is no barrier to the reunion, however, and in the circular that has been issued the utmost liberality has been displayed, as may be shown in the following words: "Let every one who may receive this circular consider himself a committee specially appointed to extend this invitation to every one who bears our name, or is in any way related to our family. The word is—free."

### Indorsing the Administration.

At a regular meeting of the Twentieth Ward Republican Association, of Brooklyn, held last night, A. P. HIGGINS in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, Amity with foreign countries has been successfully maintained under circumstances most threatening, and Trangat with difficulties requiring great diplomatic tact and delicacy, and through all of which the dignity of the United States has been preserved and our principles vindicated. Economy in the execution of the Government, coincidental reduction of the burdens of taxation, and the fostering care of our national securities, and general harmony prevailing throughout the country, mark the present Administration as one of the most, if not the most successful in the history of the country; therefore,

*Resolved*, That all right-minded citizens, irrespective of party, must acknowledge the capacity, fidelity and honor with which President GRANT has executed his brief; and will do most heartily indorse his Administration as honest and truly American, reflecting great credit upon our whole people, and most especially upon the Republican Party.

*Resolved*, That this Association is heartily in favor of the re-election of President GRANT as President in 1872.

### The Long Island Quoiting Championship.

The match game for the championship at quoiting for Long Island clubs, which was commenced on the 7th of August, and which game was closed on account of darkness, leaving JAKE, BYRON and JOHN HOLDER to play off, was concluded yesterday. The first game was between JAKE and BYRON, and was commenced at 5:20. BYRON received 6 points, the game being 21 points up. JAKE made good play at first, gaining on BYRON so that the score stood 16 each, when BYRON by fine play run up the score to 20 to 16; the next shot was a very fine one by BYRON, completing the score of 21. To complete the game BYRON had to play against JOHN HOLDER, receiving the same odds. This game is entirely in favor of BYRON, who played better than he has ever been known to do and won the game by a score of 21 to 8. The following is the summary: JAKE, 18; BYRON, 21; JOHN HOLDER, 5; BYRON, 21. The champion cup has thus been won by BYRON, who holds it subject to challenge from any member of the Club.

## GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

### Important Meeting of the General Committee.

### An Accurate Exhibit of the Controller's Accounts Demanded.

#### Comprehensive Resolutions Adopted—The State Convention Called On to Reform the City Government—Interesting Debate.

The German Democratic Union General Committee of the City and County of New-York held a crowded and rather excited meeting at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms last evening, when a full attendance of delegates was present. It was a regular monthly meeting, but it was evident from the manner and conversation among those in attendance, long before the opening of the proceedings, that matters of unusual interest were to be brought up for discussion during the evening. In fact, it was understood that action was to be taken in reference to the present political crisis and in reference to the prevailing corruption in City affairs and local misgovernment. Among the assemblage were Messrs. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Alderman SCHLICHTING, MARCUS OTTERBURG, Coroner HERRMAN, Dr. BERENDMANN, Dr. MERKLE and other leading representatives of the German City Democracy. Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Alderman SCHLICHTING, the presiding officer.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee being called upon to submit its report, Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, the Chairman of that Committee, arose, and in a brief address said that the Committee, in view of the pending crisis, had considered it a duty owing to its constituents to take some action in reference to the matter, which was embodied in a series of resolutions, which he thereupon read. The following is a translation of these resolutions:

*The General Committee of the German Democratic Union Party to the Democratic Voters of the City of New-York:*

*Whereas*, We recognize and are sensible of the duties and responsibilities which we have assumed from the moment the German Democrats of this City had decreed that the German Democratic Union Party should be the political organization authorized to represent their political views, principles and aspirations; and,

*Whereas*, It is a universal truth and an oft-asserted fact, that a political organization can lay claim to recognition, significance and authority only, so long as it faithfully and truthfully, by its resolutions and actions, represents the views, maxims and interests of its constituents; and,

*Whereas*, It is furthermore a fact that the Democratic Party has not only steadfastly adhered to the principle of strict accountability, but has, mainly by its advocacy of that principle been enabled to assume for the present to control the affairs of State as well as of the entire Union—inasmuch as its policy in that respect made it pre-eminently the party of the people; and,

*Whereas*, The Democratic principle and usage that the servants of the people charged with the management of their affairs are directly responsible to them, can neither be ignored or violated without greatly and most fatally endangering the confidence of the people in the Democratic Party; and,

*Whereas*, It is an incontrovertible fact that it was chiefly in consequence of the arbitrary action of the Republican Party in legislative and administrative matters, in establishing irresponsible Commissions and thus opening the door to corruption and peculation, that it lost sway in the State of New-York as well as in other States, and will for like reasons at no distant day be compelled to relinquish the direction of national affairs—if the Democratic Party prove not recreant to her history and character; and,

*Whereas*, It is a significant circumstance that the Democracy of the City and State of New-York in pointing the people to, and laying particular stress upon the recklessness, corruption, extravagance and peculation of Republican Administrations, legislatures and officials, did not rely exclusively on the political campaigns of the years last past, and, it being, therefore, absolutely incompatible with the future and still greater success of the cause of Democracy to change that position now in regard to legislation and administration of public affairs in the wake of her political opponents; and,

*Whereas*, The Mayor and Controller have answered certain charges against the City Government with divers statements, from which it appears that within the last thirty months the funded City debt has been more than doubled, that a considerable floating indebtedness has been created, that the amounts annually received from taxation and other sources have been expended, and that there is, notwithstanding, a large number of claims against the City still unsatisfied; and,

*Whereas*, The people have not, up to this hour, been able to recognise the necessity of so enormous an increase of the City debt, or to obtain a clear and intelligible statement in detail of how the disbursed amounts have been expended during the last thirty months, so that the people might see that the pledge of the Democracy to give us an honest, economical, and responsible City Government, was meant in earnest, and that we had power to put an end to and with the abuses and extravagances that had crept into public affairs, now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the right and privilege of the citizens and taxpayers of this City (and that the interests of the Democratic Party demand) that an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the City and County Government, from the beginning of 1868 to the end of June, 1871, be forthwith transmitted to the public, and that an immediate examination of the statement of the accounts recently sent to the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors to take place before the Committee, the intelligence and character of whose members entitle it to the confidence of all well-meaning citizens.

*Resolved*, That upon the result of that examination the adoption of such measures should be based as will tend to preserve the City's credit; to guard the regulated course of the public business, and to lead in case of corruption being proved to the unmasking and punishment of the originators and perpetrators of the same.

*Resolved*, That we deem a revision of the City charter (as passed in 1870 and amended in 1871) necessary—so that the City's affairs may be withdrawn in the future to a great extent from the influence of political parties in the Legislature; that a regulated and strictly controlled administration of the finance department with monthly publications of its condition and a rendition of complete annual statements of accounts, together with a strict accountability of the offices may be secured; and that all such safeguards may be introduced as in the opinion of the most prudent of our citizens may tend to enable our City worthily to fulfill the great mission imposed upon her as the Metropolis of the United States.

*Resolved*, That we look to the Democratic State Convention about to convene, to pledge the Democratic candidates in both branches of the Legislature to exert their influence there to bring about the reforms in the City Government herein indicated.

*Resolved*, That not only do we earnestly call upon the German Democratic voters of this City, but also upon all well-meaning Democratic citizens, cherishing the true interests of this great community, to indorse these our resolutions and to actively co-operate with us for the maintenance of the principles of the Democracy and the preservation of the future of the Democratic Party.

THE DISCUSSION.

A motion was made that these resolutions be adopted, as read. Dr. PHILIP MERKLE arose to move that another resolution be added, to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to look into the investigation to be instituted by the Committees appointed for that purpose by the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors, and that the Committee be directed to report to this Committee the result of such investigation, with a view of ascertaining whether the present disclosures of corruption did not really fall on the shoulders of the Republican Party. He thought this hue and cry about corruption was raised by a certain portion of the Republican Party to damage the Democracy of this City, while the present state of affairs was nothing else but the result of corruption and misgovernment formerly by the Republican Party.

Mr. MARCUS OTTERBURG, formerly an ardent Republican and member of the German Republican Central Committee, now a member of the German Democratic Central organization, spoke in the same strain.

Mr. JULIUS KORN arose to make remarks on the subject, but when it was discovered that he was not a member of the General Committee, objection was made, and the speaker, before the motion was submitted to vote, withdrew his application to address the meeting.

The following address was made by Mr. LANTER:

The critical moment in the history of New-York Democracy has arrived. It does not concern her weal or her woe, but her existence. The Democratic Party is the party of the people, the enemy of corruption, the champion of honesty, and the advocate of strict accountability before the people, the only sovereign. Therefore, all honest citizens, of whatever the principles upon which the Democracy must and shall forever rest, and woe to him who dares to violate them. WASHINGTON and HENRY STEUBEN and DE KALB have fought and bled for these principles, and in this very assemblage are men who, for nearly a quarter of a century have fought for these same principles. Are you prepared, Democrats, to see your party perish under the charge of peculation and corruption, before the crushed wrath of an indignant people? Russia has her autocrat, Athens had her thirty tyrants, and Rome her triumvirates. New-York, the proud Metropolis of the Republic, the Gibraltar of the Democracy, cowers in the dust at the foot of a terrarchy which is not even capable to keep in check the rabble it feeds. Is this Democracy? If so, let us go home, fellow-citizens, and carry the Republic to her grave.

We, the German voters of this City, are 50,000 strong; the Democracy look to us to extricate her from out of this dilemma. The choice is left us to remain inactive and to perish with our party in the gathering storm, or to be active and to purify her and restore her to new vigor and life. The German has been driven patiently and quietly, tacitly and submissively; has he to take a stand at these queer doings quite long enough? A crew revels in the highest places of trust and honor. It is time a stop should be put to it. We have men in our midst—true, earnest and faithful servants and leaders of the storm; they quail not before the power of corruption, and turn their backs upon its temptations. They are ready to battle for a pure Democracy. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, with pen in hand, MAGNUS GROSS, with tongue and spirit, are already at work; what shall we do? The hour has struck. Let us not be idle. Let us follow these men. Heaven protect the right. I vote for the resolutions.

Mr. MERKLE here protested that he should not be understood that he was opposed to the resolutions and not opposed to corruption.

Dr. BERENDMANN also spoke earnestly in support of the resolutions. He demanded a thorough investigation as a means of saving the Democratic Party, and the accused, if innocent, could only desire a thorough investigation to restore their damaged reputation.

Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, of the New-York *Staats Zeitung*, briefly addressed the meeting in reference to the amendment moved by Dr. MERKLE. He recommended that the amendment be rejected, for the reason that the organization might be subjected, by such action, to the suspicion that the object was to use the influence of the Committee to shield the persons accused of official corruption. Mr. HANSELT also spoke in support of the resolutions. The amendment of Dr. MERKLE on being put to a vote was rejected. The resolutions as published above were thereupon unanimously adopted, whereupon the General Committee adjourned.

### The Germans and the Tammany Ring.

*From the New-York Tribune.*

The charges of fraud and corruption in office which have lately been freely made against Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY without eliciting any proof of their falsity, have made a deep impression among the German population of this City. No class of citizens have more earnest or positive in denunciations of the officials supposed to be guilty. The first effect was severely felt by the principal German paper of the City, the *Staats Zeitung*, which had long been an organ of Tammany, and which continued, for several weeks after the charges of corruption had been published, to apologize for TWEED, CONNOLLY and HALL. Tammany leaders had early observed the power and influence this paper wielded among the German voters, and by favors and perquisites given to prominent Germans influenced it to support that faction of the Democratic Party against the Led with and O'Brien branch. It was largely owing to the solid German vote that Mr. HALL was elected to the Mayoralty last November.

But the *Staats Zeitung*, some three or four weeks ago, became convinced—probably by a large decrease in its circulation—that it would be suicidal to continue its support of HALL and CONNOLLY against the manifest disapproval of its readers. The editor, Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, thereupon wrote to Mayor HALL that he should be obliged to sever his allegiance from him and his party of the Ring, and last week the announcement was made in the *Staats Zeitung* that the paper would no longer support the Tammany Hall party as long as its present leaders were upheld by that organization. It also stated that its future course would be in opposition to these men, even though the German Democratic General Committee continued its allegiance to them. Prominent German Democratic office-holders under Ring rule soon discovered that trouble was brewing. A member of the American Club, who has Mr. TWEED's ear, and dines and carouses with Sheriff's orders, went to OTTENDORFER, and urged him to discontinue his opposition to the Ring as ruinous to the Democratic Party. Mr. OTTENDORFER is said to have replied at length, declaring that the Ring must relieve themselves of the suspicions under which they suffer, and that the Germans generally were dissatisfied that the charges were true. At any rate, he said the Germans were not contented with the promises of explanation on which the public had been fed for six weeks.

A still more significant action had meantime been taken by other leading Germans. Within the last fortnight a meeting of leading German politicians, and the principal members of the Democratic State Central Committee, had been privately held at Utica, N. Y. Of the Committee HORATIO SEYMOUR and SAMUEL J. TILDEN were present, as was also Mr. FRANCIS KERNAN. The Germans were represented by Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, Coroner GRESHON N. HERRMAN and Alderman EDWARD SCHLICHTING. The latter were very outspoken, and informed the members of the Committee that their people "would not countenance or support TWEED and his fellows in their career of thieving and fraud," adding that unless a decisive stand was taken against Tammany by the State Committee the German Democrats in New-York would go with the rest of their countrymen in America, over to the Republican Party.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, in the course of the long consultation which followed, said that the deeds of these men, TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY, were abhorred of all upright citizens, and that their transactions reflected odium on the whole party. He had always endeavored to preserve the Democratic Party from the taint of official corruption, and he added that the power of the Ring must be taken from TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY if they did not at once clear their skirts of the charges which had been made against them.

Mr. KERNAN was also loud and positive in his denunciation of HALL and CONNOLLY, and said that they had done more injury to Democratic principles than the whole force of the Republican Party.

It was tacitly admitted by all those present that they believed the charges were true. In the entire consultation no suggestion that the charges were possibly false was made, but it seemed to be understood that they were unanswerable.

It was asked by the members of the Committee if Gov. HOFFMAN was connected with the Ring in its infamous transactions, or identified with TWEED's policy. The German representatives declared it to be their conviction that HOFFMAN was antagonistic to the Ring, although powerless to oppose its dictation, as illustrated in his submissive appointment of Dr. CARNOCHAN as Health Officer.

The gentlemen parted with mutual good-will and the understanding that in the next campaign they would be a unit against men like those of the Ring, who insist that they will ruin if they cannot rule. On the return of the Germans to New-York a call was made for the German Democratic Executive Committee to meet and take this matter of frauds among the public officials under consideration. It was designed originally to refer the Committee from any responsibility for the acts of the Ring leaders by recommending to the General German Democratic Committee a series of resolutions condemning the actions of HALL and CONNOLLY.

Information of this proposed action on the part of the Executive Committee was given to Mayor HALL by some of the Germans, who is an attaché of the Mayor's office. The Mayor immediately drew up a paper and compelled some of the weak-kneed and office-holding members of the Committee to

## THE RING AND THE TIMES.

*From the Chicago Tribune.*

Mayor HALL has demonstrated the entire practicability of being both a knave and a fool. For nothing but knavery in the first degree could have involved him so deeply and so publicly in those outrageous operations of the Tammany Ring, and nothing but folly, pure and simple, could have inspired the vaunt, with the utterance of which the Mayor is credited:

"Mayor HALL thinks that the TIMES showed its want of political sagacity in commencing the fight on Tammany so early in the season. Had it waited until about a week before the election, it would have been wiser, and, perhaps, more successful. He believes the TIMES'agitation have strengthened Tammany, as the question has been ably taken up by the Democratic Press throughout the country that the influence of Tammany, which before was merely local, has now become national in its extent."

This implies that the Democratic Press of the country has defended the Tammany robbers in this affair—which is by no means true. The Democratic Press of the country is reasonably absurd, and will on any length which reasonable mortals can ask in covering up and palliating Democratic villainy. But it has never gone quite so far as to defend Tammany in this colossal corruption. The fact is, however, that the Democratic Press has forfeited the golden opportunity which it had of making some capital for its party out of this New-York affair. The Democratic Party, in one or two of its resolutionary spasms of late, has professed an unprecedented amount of political virtue; and now was the time for the organs of that party to evince the sincerity of their professions by denouncing the Tammany frauds just as the Republican papers denounce any occasional misdemeanors which may have been perpetrated under Republican auspices. But the astonishingly-virtuous Democratic Press did nothing of the sort. It made a general effort to conceal or to belittle the frauds of Mayor HALL and his fellows; but in scarcely any case was there a word of rebuke, nor yet a straight and square defense of the Ring against the charge of wholesale thieving. By the attempt to conceal the villainy, however, the Democratic papers have tacitly admitted that it belongs to their party, and that their party is answerable for it to the country.

*Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.*

The meanest thing ever attempted by a dignified body, or by individuals holding for themselves ordinary respect, is the action involved in the resolution of the New-York Board of Aldermen "directing the Mayor to take proceedings to recover for the Corporation the property known as the Brick Church property." "It is," says the *Evening Post*, and the expression will be indorsed by every good citizen of New-York "a disgrace to any City Government, scarcely second to the notorious frauds of the Ring." There is no question that Tammany knows the proceedings to be unjust. They are not intended to accomplish justice for any man or body of men. They are intended only for persecution of a newspaper because it has had the hardihood to expose the frauds of Tammany. The City authorities do not dream of recovering the property. Their plan is simply persecution, and persecution of the meanest kind. They propose to put the TIMES to all the trouble and expense they can, knowing in advance that their malice and ingenuity can accomplish nothing more serious. The expectation is that the litigation will cost beyond the interest the TIMES has in this suit. Tammany makes no secret of the fact that it bribes to secure praise or silence, and punishes the journals which it cannot buy. This is a very important matter. It ought to bring the blush of shame to every honest Democratic cheek, and the flush of indignation to the face of every good citizen in the land.

*Albany Evening Journal.*

The attempt of the Ring to deprive the NEW-YORK TIMES of its property is the most despicable piece of spiteful venom which we have recorded in many a month. The title of the TIMES has not been disputed for years. Soon after it took possession of the property the City set up its claim, but compromised the suit, accepting a large sum of money as a complete and final settlement. The revival of the matter now is simply an effort to punish the TIMES for its exposures. It is an outrageous assault upon the freedom of the Press, and must be resented by all right-minded men.

*Kansas City (Mo.) Bulletin.*

"The question has been so ably taken up by the Democratic Press throughout the country that the influence of Tammany, which was before merely local, is now national in its extent," says his Honor, the Mayor. Here we have it all in a cluster. The most stupendous fraud and wholesale public robbery of the age "taken up by the Democratic Press throughout the country" and upheld and defended. The influence of Tammany—the most noxious, blighting and blasting of all the vile and corrupt influences of the age—has become "national in its extent" through the instrumentality of the "Democratic Press." How will the Democratic Press of the country relish this declaration, emanating as it does from one of its own political leaders? How will that question be brought directly home to the Democratic Press, let us see what it will do! It stands charged with being the apologist and defender of public plunderers, and, as regards a portion of the Democratic press, the charge is true. Will the other portion of the Democratic Press now remain silent under this charge, and likewise become *particeps criminis!*

*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"Boss" TWEED and his gang of thieves affect to believe the Tammany *exposé* a mere political dodge. The charges, we are told, were brought by partisan enemies only, and will soon be ignored by the people. If the Sachems lay this flattering unction to their souls, they greatly misjudge public sentiment. As a matter of fact, too, the charges are not preferred by Republicans only. What the NEW-YORK TIMES so grandly began has been followed up by others in position to know about Tammany dodges, and the unearthing process is still going on. The $9,000,000 or $10,000,000 stolen by INGERSOLL & Co. was only one among several similar operations. One exposure leads to another, and the whole truth may yet be made public. The Ring will find that they have enriched themselves only to make doubly sure the condemnation of their party.

*Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal.*

New-York has shown symptoms of rebellion against the Tammany "Ring," and now every man that dares to raise his voice against them is to be made to feel the "rod of the tyrant." The NEW-YORK TIMES has spoken out bravely and boldly, and now Mayor HALL, who can find no time to explain or answer the facts and figures which prove him, CONNOLLY, SWEENY and TWEED to be "public thieves," has got his Aldermen to order a prosecution against the NEW-YORK TIMES to deprive them of the property on which their buildings are erected, and their business carried on. The insolence of GESLER is repeated—let Tammany beware of his fate! It is comfortable to see that Tammany shows all her teeth and all her hideousness! She speaks out to the citizens of New-York like the self-named Prophet Mohanna, "when he dropped his veil, showing all his horrible visage, and exclaiming:

"Ye would be dupes and victims and ye are."

She thus makes the fight a fair and square one between freedom and tyranny—between honesty and iniquity—and if there is a real spark of American spirit in the City of New-York, the struggle against such an open and avowed tyranny and swindle cannot be doubtful. The people are brave and free, and see their defenders crushed. New-York must answer. The eyes of the American people are upon her, and their hearts will be with her if she makes a noble fight.

*Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.*

To "a man up a tree" it would appear very singular, that if HALL and Tammany could so easily vindicate themselves before a Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, that they could not vindicate themselves with like ease before the people. If their defense is so overwhelmingly exonerating to themselves, and calculated to ignominiously "convict their Republican tradncers," it is a little singular that they have not made it public, but have been willing to bear the brand upon their foreheads of a band of thieves, and meekly submit to the daily application of the red-hot branding-iron of the TIMES, burning the disgrace deeper and deeper into their calloused hides. Up to last accounts, with all their known ingenuity for concocting accounts and corresponding vouchers, they had not been able to make the slightest show of a defense, or even an explanation.

*Hartford Courant.*

Tammany is true to its record, and having acquitted itself of the charges urged against it by the NEW-YORK TIMES, it rests in contented triumph. The ordinary run of people supposed that there was no way out of the slough in which "the Ring" was plunged except to make an exhibit of accounts, and by process of debit and credit account for the enormous outlay on the new Court-house. But HALL and CONNOLLY were equal to the emergency, and as they dare not remove the veil that shrouds their misdeeds, they have put the TIMES on the rack for exposing them. It would be much more convenient to smash the obnoxious newspaper than answer its every plain showings of fraud. In the first place, they will fail in the suit; in the next place, if they could succeed, the TIMES would still be a very valuable property, and in some new home would enter upon a new lease of life, consecrated to the destruction of Tammany, and bearing with it the sympathy of every honest man in the country.

*Philadelphia Press.*

Of all Tammany's remarkable schemes to increase its own power and intimidate its enemies, the most infamous is the last. A suit of ejectment has been brought against the NEW-YORK TIMES by the City authorities, on the plea that the property on which the TIMES building is erected belongs to the City, having been leased by it to certain parties for religious purposes, on the condition that it should revert to the City when no longer used for those purposes. Of all the City papers the TIMES has been the most fearless and energetic in its exposure of the frauds of the Ring, and this is certainly a cunningly-devised scheme to annoy and silence it at the public expense. That this is the sole aim of the suit is evident from two facts: First, although part of the same tract about which the difficulty is made is occupied by the buildings of the *World* and various others, no suits have been brought against any except the TIMES; second, the ground ceased to be used for religious purposes in 1854, yet no word of objection to its title has been spoken until now. It seems probable that in this last scheme Tammany has overreached itself. The freedom of the Press is so dear to every intelligent citizen, that this attempt to restrict it cannot but raise a storm of indignation throughout the country.

*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.*

The Tammany Ring of New-York, having been driven to desperation by the attacks of the TIMES, have adopted an audacious policy for the purpose of crushing that journal. It is not thought that the Ring expect to dispossess the TIMES, but they can subject it to enormous costs of litigation, by the delays and complications which are so characteristic of the New-York Courts. The expense will also be greatly aggravated if the Ring succeeds in its receiver swindle, as it will be apparent to all who have had knowledge of the fate of estates which have fallen into receivers' clutches in New-York City. Of course this fresh outrage is notly rebuked by the journals as a high-handed attempt to choke off the freedom of the Press, and to silence a teller of unpalatable truths which refused to accept a bribe. We are glad to notice among the rebukes administered to the RING in the following from the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the leading Democratic paper of that city. (Here follows the article beginning "The Tammany people must be losing their wits," which has been quoted in the TIMES.)

*Louisville Commercial.*

Tammany has undertaken to revenge itself upon the NEW-YORK TIMES for unsparing exposures of its peculations, by reviving an old question about the title to the ground upon which the TIMES building stands. This menace will be as futile as its attempts to control and silence the TIMES in other ways, and we expect to have from that fearless and able journal such comments as will enable the country properly to appreciate the statements of the City and county finances which it has at last wrung from the reluctant managers of the Ring, who have in the last two or three years increased the City debt more than $60,000,000, a sum greater than the increase in the same time of the debts of all the reconstructed State Governments of the South, about which the Democratic Press has had so much to say.

*Taunton (Mass.) Gazette.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES, in reference to the suit brought by the City to recover the site on which the TIMES building is erected, says: "Our property was lawfully bought, and paid for, and our friends need have no fears about our retaining it." Tammany isn't "up to the TIMES."

*Bangor (Me.) Whig & Courier.*

On Wednesday Mayor HALL, of New-York, sent to the Board of Supervisors and Common Council a voluminous batch of accounts, partly in print and part in manuscript, which would make several volumes of 1,000 pages each, purporting to cover transactions from Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1871. He asks of each Board the appointment of a committee to examine the vouchers, and accompanies each list with a long Message. He claims that the law compelled the City officers to pay off $10,000,000 of claims made under the old Board, and excuses to some extent his approval of the warrants on the plea that he did not know them to be fraudulent. The Mayor states the valuation of the City and county real estate at $284,000,000, and makes a lengthy argument to prove that it is better to heap up the debt now, for future generations to pay, than to imitate the national policy of paying something as we go. He urges that the attack on the Ring is injuring the City credit, and evidently forgetting his promise to publish the accounts, concludes with the declaration that the "local County Legislature" (*i. e.*, the Tammany Boards) should adopt some method of scrutinizing the accounts. Such bold perseverance in defying the rights of the people and refusing them an account of their own funds was never exhibited elsewhere, and if there is any manhood left in New-York the day of reckoning will soon come.

*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The truth is the TIMES has proven that the Tammany Ring has robbed the people of New-York of many millions of dollars. Half a dozen scoundrels have become millionaires through downright robbery, the details of which have been fully set forth, and cannot be explained away or juggled out of sight; and now these same scoundrels, bloated and impudent, set themselves up as rulers of the State and autocrats in society. The attack they make upon the property of the TIMES is not only a superb compliment, it is a splendid advertisement. It points the honest men of all parties in New-York to the hated and feared enemy of the Ring. What more beautiful and profitable indorsement would a newspaper have?

*La Crosse (Wis.) Republican.*

Mayor HALL, of New-York, is certainly the "cheekiest" one of the thieves who are plundering the Treasury of that City. His reply to the proofs of astounding villainies and frauds is this:

"New-York City is the great Democratic stronghold of the country. Shake the Democratic hold upon this mighty Metropolis, and you shake the Democratic hold upon the Empire State. Shake the Democratic hold upon the Empire State, and you secure to the Radical thieves and parasites upon Federal power another four years' time in which to cover up the traces of their past rascality, and to perpetrate new raids upon the National Treasury."

This is as if a bold burglar who was rifling your house of its valuables should excuse his intrusion on the plea that his intrusion kept out petty thieves who might otherwise steal your vegetables and tin-ware.

*Buffalo Express.*

The Tammany leaders of New-York, having failed in their efforts to buy the TIMES or secure its silence upon the question of their fraud and corruption, are now determined to be revenged upon that journal for its exposure of their rascalities. To this end they have caused a suit to be brought in the name of the City against its proprietors to eject them from the premises now occupied in Nassau-street. Though Mayor HALL and his fellow-swindlers will doubtless succeed in annoying the TIMES with troublesome legal proceedings, there is not much likelihood that its possession of the premises can be disturbed.

*Syracuse Journal.*

In this connection the public will notice that Mayor HALL has not uttered a single word of explanation concerning the fraudulent accounts of INGERSOLL, GARVEY and others, which the NEW-YORK TIMES made public some weeks ago, and which are really the only portion of the budget of accounts that has been published. Would it not be well for Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY to condescend to give an explanation of these frauds, pending the action of the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors and the "unexceptionable and unpartisan committee of tax-payers?" If they would do that there would be some evidence that good could come out of Tammany. Instead, however, of taking that course, the Ring prefers to smite the TIMES which exposed their frauds. In this same smiting, the TIMES is exposed to the further necessity of a portion of its property. This is a desperate movement in a desperate cause, which the TIMES assures the public will not intimidate that journal in the least degree. It goes far to prove that the Ring means to perpetuate its power by force and not by reform.

*Fall River (Mass.) News.*

The last move of Tammany shows an extra depth of meanness, even for that clique. Not being able to silence the TIMES in any other way, the Mayor has instituted an ejectment suit against the proprietors, claiming that the ground on which stands the TIMES building belongs to the City, under the provisions of an old grant in 1755. It happens, however, that the purchase was properly made, and the reversionary right of the City bought and paid for, and sanctioned by a legislative enactment, so that their title is sure and clear. Tammany will only injure itself by this step.

*New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury.*

The resolution adopted by the New-York Aldermen, directing the Mayor to recover, for the Corporation, the property known as the Brick Church property, is, of course, merely a declaration of war against the TIMES, which has erected a building on the land thus designated. And not only is it an act of hostility to the TIMES, but it is an assault upon the freedom of the Press which will arouse still more the public indignation against the Ring. There is no expectation that the Mayor can recover the property, but the TIMES can be forced into a costly litigation, and this is the object of the Ring. It is a matter, however, which most nearly concerns the people, for if the Press can be thus persecuted by the official power of the Government for defending the public interests against grossest frauds, there is an end to civil liberty. Surely there must be a day of settlement for these outrages.

*Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle.*

The only reply the Tammany Ring dare make to the fearless *exposé* of their gigantic plunderings, as made by the NEW-YORK TIMES, is to bring an action of ejectment for the ground upon which the splendid structure occupied by the TIMES stands. We do not believe there is any question as to the title. The TIMES has occupied the property for many years, and it is very strange that the defective title should be discovered just now while the sledge-hammer blows of the TIMES fall swift and effective upon the corrupt City authorities. The dependence of the Ring is, of course, upon the corruption that notoriously infests their City Courts. But we hope the Superior Courts of the State are so free from the control of this Ring as that the TIMES will eventually have a fair and full hearing, and know this is all they want. In the mean-

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### Robbing the Poor.

JOHN HOWARD was arraigned, yesterday, before Justice SHANDLEY at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of breaking open the poor-box of the Sudday-school of St. Andrew's Church in Duane-street, and stealing from it $9 28, which was all the money it contained. It being shown that the money was in a drawer of a cupboard which was called the poor-box, and that there was probable cause to suspect HOWARD of the crime, he was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

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### Real Estate Transactions.

The market opened very dull yesterday. At the Exchange, all the sales that were advertised to take place were postponed. The Supreme Court sale of the plot of land on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, running through to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 90 feet east of Avenue A, was adjourned by Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, on an order from GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, to Sept. 27. The Supreme Court sales of the premises on the east side of Centre street, 20.4 feet south of Pearl-street, and running through to Park-place, and of the premises on the north side of Fifty-first-street, 150 feet east of Seventh-avenue, were also adjourned by the same auctioneer, indefinitely.

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## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.—FOR SALE, if furnished, a four-story English-basement house, 19.6 by 70 by 100; Sailors' Snug Harbor lease; 5½ years to run; ground rent, $600 per annum; a most favorable chance to secure a valuable business property at the very low figure of $20,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE handsome large and elegant house, northeast corner Madison-av. and 54th-st. Also, lot adjoining, on the avenue. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.; or branch office, No. 25 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, CORner Lexington-av., four-story brown-stone house, 25.5x55x100, with stable attached; altogether first-class; only $40,000. WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

$24,000—A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, in fine order; first-rate location; size 16.8 by 60 by 100.
RIKER & CO.,
No. 64 West 53d-st., second door from Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR 6TH-AV., IN 21ST-ST., a desirable brick and brown-stone house, 20x55x100; all improvements; in complete order; only $20,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ON 47TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE east of 3d-av.; a four-story high-stoop house; medium size; in perfect order. Apply to E. W. SMITH, No. 35 Wall-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

# Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be found more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—2 BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seats, 1½ acres; eighty miles from the City; near side of Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-houses, filled; granary, cottages, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall. 160 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal quality. The above contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price $30,000; terms to suit. Address Dr. H. SAGER, Hilaer Centre, N. Y.

VALUABLE COUNTRY-SEAT FOR sale, situated in the town of Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, four miles from the City of Hudson and half a mile from the Hudson River Institute and Hudson and Boston Railroad Depot, containing fifty acres of land under the highest cultivation; all kinds of fruit and shade trees; house and outbuildings in perfect order and the grounds handsomely laid out. For terms apply to Miss H. S. MESICK, on the premises; or VAN WYCK & GREEN, lawyers, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York; and WILLIAM A. TIFFANY, care of Sly, Oberholser & Co., Nos. 229 and 231 Broadway, New-York.

FOR RENT—FLUSHING—A SMALL COTtage near depot; in best quarter, with bath, gas, &c. Address Box No. 4,111 Flushing P. O.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO LET—Belonging to the estate of George W. Miller, deceased, At Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad; two and one-half miles from depot; one of the loveliest spots in Westchester County, and perfectly healthy. The house contains sixteen rooms and is partially furnished. Rent $500 per annum. The entire property, including ninety acres of choice farming and wood land, is for sale; but if not sold, house and grounds will be rented from Sept. 1. Apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broadway, or W. H. AKIN, No. 19 Water-st., executors.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let, for the Winter or longer, near Fifth-av., in Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh streets, and other respectable localities by
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 106th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and 1½ acres of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE—NO. 3 WEST 23D-ST., WITH mirrors and chandeliers, high-stoop brown-stone house, in superior order; heated by steam; the carpets, nearly new, will be sold at half their cost. Apply to Mr. LYON, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and 19th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE THREE-story and basement high-stoop stone house, with all the modern improvements, No. 124 East 46th-st., near Lexington-av. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

FRENCH FLATS—ALL THE CONVENiences of a house on first and second floors, to let, No. 142 East 14th-st., for small, first-class families. Apply to the Janitor.

NO. 109 85TH-ST.—BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs., a floor consisting of five rooms to let, unfurnished, to a small respectable family.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MIDDLE of September, a floor or part of floor, unfurnished, between 4th and 6th avs. and 36th and 50th sts.; references exchanged. Answer by letter 121 West 30th-st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1866, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 436, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, stations-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appendages to the above-described property belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, and whereas, it was provided in said deed that if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of like same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
JAMES M. NELSON, } Trustees.

JULY 8, 1871.

J. JOHNSON, Jr. Auctioneer.

NORTON—GREAT AUCTION SALE by order of MELVILLE E. MEAD, Esq., of three handsome cottages and 200 village lots at Norton Station, between Stamford and Darien, on the New-Haven Railroad. By LORENZO & MILLER, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, Aug. 31. Free excursion-cars will run between Stamford, Norwalk and Norton. Maps at office of Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

## PROPOSALS.

### PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S } OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1871.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 30¼ | x 56 | x¾ | C. H. No. 1. |
| 6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 35 | x 56 | x¾ | C. H. No. 1. |
| 12 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 30 | x100 | x¾ | C. H. No. 1. |
| 1 Sheet Sligo Boiler-Plate, 97 | x 56 | x¾ | C. H. No. 1. |
| 6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 97 | x 51 | x¾ | C. H. No. 1. |
| 6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 46½ | x 63¼ | x¾ | C. H. No. 1. |
| 48 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 36 | x 44¼ | x¾ | C. H. No. 1. |
| 6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 102 | x 81 | x¾ | C. H. No. 1. |
| 2 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 96 | x 36 | x¾ | C. H. No. 1. |
| 12 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 105 | x 31 | x7-16 | C. H. No. 1. |
| 6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 48¼ | x 63¼ | x¾ | C. H. No. 1. |
| 12 Sheets Sligo Fire Box-Plate, 56 | x96 | x⅜ | C. H. No. 1. |
| 12 Sheets Sligo Fire Box-Plate, 52 | x90 | x⅜ | C. H. No. 1. |

6 Circular Heads Sligo Boiler-Plate, 56 dia., ⅜ in. thk., C. H. No. 1.
6 Circular Heads Sligo Boiler-plate, 34½ dia., 7-16 in. thick, C. H. No. 1.
4,800 lbs. Flat Iron, ¾x2½, Burden's or Ulster.
49,005 lbs. Round Iron, 1 in. dia., Burden's or Ulster.
1,000 Square Iron, ¾ in., Burden's or Ulster.
135 Safe-end Lap-Welded Iron Boiler-Tubes, 4½ in. outside dia., 13 ft. 2 in. long.
60 Safe end Lap-Welded Iron Boiler-Tubes, 4 in. outside dia., 13 ft. 9 in. long.
16,000 lbs. Ingot Copper, "Minnesota."

Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director, U. S. N.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension-Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Commissioner of Pensions.

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TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited for the construction of the railroad from Northport to Port Jefferson, Suffolk County, Long Island.

Plan and profile may be seen, and information obtained, at the office of the Long Island Railroad Company, at Hunter's Point, or at the office of SMITH & STAMBROUGH, Smithtown Branch, Long Island.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING ABOUT to visit Europe, will undertake any legal, patent or commercial business. First-class references.
MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON,
Attorney and Counselor, No. 214 Broadway.

## INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEVENS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 35th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 49 West 34th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

YASSAR COLLEGE
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. M. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. HORTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the perfect knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS and P. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 22 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.

School in session from Sept. 18 to June 18. Mr. and Mrs. HASBROUCK PRIVATE and CLASSES in all branches of a liberal education, Elocution, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school, must be made at 22 East Kinney-st., Newark.

GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 13th-st., New-York; No. 108 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

ELMWOOD SEMINARY.
English, French and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.—This Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. A regular collegiate course is pursued, and diplomas and gold medals awarded to graduates. Very superior advantages in the Art and Musical Departments. To the daughters of ministers and missionaries very advantageous offers are made. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Proprietors of Elmwood Seminary, Glens Falls, N. Y.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.
MARK HOPKINS, President.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
AT FAIR HAVEN ON THE SHREWSBURY.
Lessons in music, French, Latin, drawing, &c. Superior advantages. Terms liberal. A limited number of select pupils only. For circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Visits after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
O. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

OSSINING INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Sing Sing, N. Y.
will reopen Sept. 13. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 101 EAST 35TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at No. 38 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
No. 179 2d-av., near 12th-st.
The school year will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars apply to Dr. THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1866.
Address Rev. P. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

THE MISSES DORFMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS HANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

MISS HARRIS'
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

MISS OLSEN'S
English and French School for misses and children, No. 230 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

MESDEMOISELLES CRABBON-NIER will open their French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman-Allemeyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France,) at No. 20 East 59th-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 26. Address by letter until Sept. 1st, Mlle. MATHILDE CRABBONNIER, Security Bank, No. 349 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN. Dr. SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address (BOX W) COOK, A. M., Principal.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. PIORET, Principal. Miss E. REEVEN, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERfield, Mass.—This school, limited to 50 pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars circulars, apply to RICHARD P. HUNT, Deerfield, Mass., or to JAMES M. HUNT, No. 20 Pine-st. Also, to obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Children of gentlemen under the care of Prof. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE RISSED GREEN'S SCHOOL

## SHIPPING.

# ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

Rates of passage from Glasgow, Londonderry or Liverpool, to New-York, including wine, and upon all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route in the trade.

| From | STEAMERS | "EXTRA" STEAMERS |
|---|---|---|
| New-York | Sat. Sept. 2 | Tues. Wed. Aug. 30 |
| Londonderry | Wed. Sept. 6 | Wed. Sept. 13 |
| Glasgow | Sat. Sept. 9 | Tues. Sept. 12 |
| Londonderry | Wed. Sept. 13 | Wed. Sept. 20 |
| Glasgow | Sat. Sept. 16 | Tues. Sept. 19 |
| New-York | Wed. Sept. 20 | Wed. Sept. 27 |

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Cabin passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Londonderry, $75 and $80.

Excursion tickets issued for the round trip at reduced rates.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, $140 currency; second cabin, $80 currency.

Steerage passage, $30 currency, including wine, and bath-rooms in middle section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardess accompany the steerage passengers.

RATES—Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, good for one year, at these rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts issued at current rates.

For passage or plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SEARS, Agent.

### INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CITY OF NEW-YORK | Thursday, Aug. 31 | 1 P. M. |
| CITY OF PARIS | Saturday, Sept. 2 | 4 P. M. |
| CITY OF ANTWERP | Thursday, Sept. 7 | 11 A. M. |
| CITY OF WASHINGTON | Saturday, Sept. 9 | 1 P. M. |

And thereafter, sailing SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in Gold | Payable in Currency |
|---|---|
| First cabin | $75 |
| To London | $80 |
| To Paris | $90 |
| Second cabin | $35 |
| Steerage | $30 |

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued for any amount at the Company's Office.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the present will sail from Pier 50, at North River, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LAFAYETTE | ROUSSAN | Saturday, Sept. 9 |
| ST. LAURENT | LEMAIRE | Saturday, Sept. 23 |
| VILLE DE PARIS | SURGET | Saturday, Oct. 7 |
| HERMIE | DAUBE | Saturday, Oct. 21 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Cabin | $120 and $150 |
| Second Cabin | $75 |
| Excursion tickets at reduced rates. | |

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

[VIA QUEENSTOWN.]
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class POWER WOOD STEAMSHIPS from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN | Aug. 30, at 2 P. M. | |
| IDAHO, Capt. PRICE | Sept. 6, at 11 A. M. | |
| MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr. | Sept. 13, at 12 M. | |
| COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN | Sept. 20, at 2 P. M. | |
| WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS | Sept. 27, at 10 A. M. | |
| NEVADA, Capt. SMITH | Oct. 4, at 2 P. M. | |
| WYOMING, Capt. WHEELWAY | Oct. 11, at 2½ A. M. | |

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, $30 gold.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 61 Wall-st.

### NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, from Pier No. 47 North River.

SPAIN, Glass, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 7 A. M.
DENMARK, Andrews, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

W. J. HURST, Manager.

### BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN (direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steamship

FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER,

will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River. To be followed by steamship HUMBOLDT, Capt. F. BARANDON, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30. Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to

WRIGHT & RAMMELBERG, Agents,
Office No. 67 Broadway.

### STEAM TO LONDON.

Steamship PARAGUAY, 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 30 1871. Pier No. 3 North River.

Rates of passage to currency:

First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 4 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CRESSEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier 54, North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 107 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOUH, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 10 Wall-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. C. G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, C. G. R. R.
No. 229 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. FLOYD.....Sept. 23
MERRIMAC, Capt. E. TINKHAM.....Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. TINKHAM.....Nov. 23

These steamers are splendid steamers with accommodations unsurpassed, and will call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, touching at Pernambuco, going and returning. For encouragements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe will find it to the interest of a courier, should never leave Europe without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles in respect to passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations in hotels, &c. The traveler from inexperience and ignorance, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Antin, near the Vendome Column, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

Via PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SANTA MARIA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave this wharf (not foot of Canal-st., as heretofore) on the days named:

Aug. 26—Steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall and Panama, connecting with steamer MONTANA, touching at Punta Arenas, Acapulco and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South American ports. Freight for transhipment ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 25.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

J. B. BABY, Agent.

### HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. R. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Dearborn.....Monday, Sept. 11
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only.)...Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Dearborn.....Monday, Sept. 18
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.)...Wed., Oct. 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLANDER & SONS, No. 56 Broadway.

### U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail THURSDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Aug. 31
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau.....Sept. 7
ALHAMBRA, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS.....Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MOSES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

# THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

# TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, E. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

# VERMILYE & CO.

## BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

# ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

## Stock Auctioneer,

## BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY; OR

SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for over nineteen years.

Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at private sale.

Insurance Stocks and Scrips, Bank, City Railroad, Gas, Telegraph, Express, Mining and Manufacturing Stocks and Bonds, City, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, including Southern and Western Securities, largely dealt in for many years.

Investment Securities, negotiable Securities, paying from 10 to 70 per cent. for trust and other funds, always on hand for sale at the lowest rates.

Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty.

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Drafts payable at sight. Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
To the negotiation of
CITY, TOWN, COUNTY, STATE, RAILROAD AND OTHER INCORPORATED LOANS.

Having facilities for their disposal unsurpassed in the United States.

THE UNDESIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

## JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

## EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is (as last reported).....$375.000

Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over.....$16.000.000

Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

$600,000

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY

7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal due 1st January, 1885, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1866, in which Henry Gourdin.....P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees. Covering the line of the road from the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £310,000 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $1,550,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 243 miles.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,495,240; operating expenses and renewals, $916,088 82, showing a profit of $567,244 71, or $326,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent, on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors the Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.

The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROSS, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by MUNN & Co., Bankers,
No. 37 Park-row.

## FINANCIAL.

# FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

# ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

## WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 16th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in Gold. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are reservable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,600,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of the Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

*Holders of* 7-3-10s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at a *good and substantial profit.*

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

# GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 85 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 82½ and interest.

White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 82½ and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 82½ and interest.

# Montclair Railway

OF

# NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

# 7 PER CENT.

# FIRST MORTGAGE

# GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

REDEMPTION OF NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that, under and in pursuance of the acts of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to the consolidated debt of the City of New-Orleans, the Commissioners of said debt will receive proposals until Monday, the 18th of September, prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the sale to the city of consolidated bonds to the amount of $200,000, to be redeemed from the surplus of the consolidated loan tax, as required by law.

The bids will be indorsed, "Proposals for Sale of Consolidated Bonds," and addressed to Hon. B. F. Flanders, Mayor.

The Commissioners shall have the right of rejecting bids.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt.

ALFRED SHAW,
Administrator of Public Accounts.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$100,000

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.

Seven per cent. consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, forty years to run. Free of taxes.

WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS available in all parts of the WORLD.

## FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

# Geo. Opdyke & Co.

20 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NEW-YORK CITY OR COUNTY STOCKS.—Holders of the above Securities, and wishing to dispose of them in sums of from $1,000 to $100,000, can do so by calling on or addressing

A. S. JONES, No. 13 Wall-st.,
or Box No. 2,702 Post-Office.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a well-recommended American Protestant woman; can cut and fit; is a very respectable person, trustworthy and reliable, pleasing in her manner and obliging. Will go for moderate wages. Apply at No. 13 Tiffany-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, the entire charge of a baby from birth, or bring it up on a bottle if necessary, or to do chamber-work or sewing on the machine; good reference can be given. Call at No. 144 East 55th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands both English and French cooking; boning and larding; has the best of City references. Apply at REDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few engagements by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address No. 46 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation; can wash dress and do hair well; cuts, fits and makes dresses; with the best testimonials; speaks Spanish fluently. Can be seen at No. 406 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation in a private family; the best of reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 349 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, LATE by landed, a situation in a private family to make herself generally useful. Address C. SYREEN, No. 186 Avenue A, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to mind children or to do chamber-work in a private family; is a Protestant. Call for one day at No. 261 West 29th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook; can be taken with entire charge of a baby; best of reference. Apply at No. 124 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 108 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; an excellent cutter and fitter of children's clothes; is capable to take care of an infant from birth; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 224 East 35th-st.

### SERVANTS.

Employers promptly suited with capable, well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants. City or country, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting first-class help, can be suited at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 125 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid or waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 49 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation; the country preferred. Apply at No. 5 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; a good family baker, and understands pastry and all other things required in a private family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 209 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 211 7th-av., in the fancy store, between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts extant; references furnished; will not wash. Call at No. 325 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 291 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 107 East 19th-st.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY OR COUNtry supplied with servants of all nationalities, both Protestant and Catholic, by CARPENTER, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a sober, steady man; understands the care of horses; driving, plain gardening, milking, &c.; is willing, industrious, and not afraid of work; will hire for moderate wages; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. P., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as cook and laundress; no incumbrance; first-class City references. Address P. M., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant single young man, as coachman in a private family, with the very best of City references given; also can be seen with his present employer. Call or address No. 8 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant. Address HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 22 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN IRISH butler, with the best of references, and also can refer to some of the best families in this City. Can be seen at No. 428 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion, as waiter in a private family; first-class references. Address B., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; has the best of City references; none but first-class families need apply; can be seen with his present employer. Address or call for two days at No. 143 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant single young man, as coachman in a private family, with the very best of City references given; also can be seen with his present employer. Call or address No. 8 East 21st-st., for two days.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON AUG. 28, ABOUT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, in going from 21st-st. and 10th-av. to 19th-st. and 9th-av. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to No. 513 West 22d-st.

LOST—A SATCHEL IN THE 10TH-AV. CARS, leaving from Pier No. 44 to Battery. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at JOHN GELSTON'S, No. 25th Wall-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15¼ hands high, six years old; good driver; warranted sound and kind; stands without tying; would suit a doctor. Also, a bay mustang; 14¾ hands high; sound and kind; warranted to beat three minutes. Call at Dry Dock, 26th Precinct, No. 303 10th-st., between Avenues B and C, for two days.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY HORSE, 16¼ HANDS high; will work double or single; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for him. Inquire at No. 406 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR BROWN PONIES; 14 hands; well matched; kind in harness and saddle; perfectly safe; free to ladies or children; also rockaway and harness. Apply at No. 70 South 1st-st., near Fifth, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, sound and kind; can show 2:40; by Eyadyr's Hambletonian. To be seen at J. J. WHEELER'S, Prospect Park gate.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE for a trunk or cart. Inquire at stable, No. 261 Cherry-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

IN 43D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th-avs.—To let, with board, the entire second floor, and part or all of the third floor, newly and handsomely furnished, with first-class board and attendance; private table if desired; references unexceptionable. Address Box No. 116 Times Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, in a first-class brown-stone house, No. 128 West 38th-st., opposite Jewish Synagogue, where a home of refinement will be found; table liberally provided; references of highest respectability exchanged.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON SECond floor to let with board to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen with good reference. Apply at No. 153 West 34th-st.

NO. 122 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Handsome suite of fire rooms, second floor, with first-class board; also two large rooms third floor; location first-class.

NO. 47 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., desirable rooms on second and third floors, en suite or single, with board, for gentleman and wife; also rooms for single gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 26 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—Large pleasant rooms en suite, with first-class board and attendance; references exchanged.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 53 WEST 32D-ST.—SUPERIOR board; large rooms for families or gentlemen rooming together, &c.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suites of rooms, bath, private table; situation unexceptionable; references exchanged.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM ADJOINing; also single rooms for gentlemen, all newly furnished. No. 24 West 30th-st.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—A SECOND floor, with or without private table; house and attendance first class; references exchanged.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain pleasant rooms, with first-class board. No. 151 West 34th-st.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

NO. 11 EAST 18TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with board.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—GENTLEMAN AND wife and three children, eldest six years, with servant in location between 23d and 42d sts., 3d and 7th avs.; board not to exceed $50 per week. Address W. A. H., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife, first-class board with nice parties residing up-town or in Brooklyn. Address PARTICULAR, Box No. 125 Times Office.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMInary, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25; Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.

A. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FALL BOARD AT CORNWALL ON the Hudson. Address G. E. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, New-York.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 4th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Deposits made now will draw interest from Sept. 1.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITORY OF U. S. MONEY.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable on demand, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.

Gold for Circulars.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE SEPT. 1 WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on amount in Bank on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 286 and 288 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $2,510,238 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
ASSETS, $2,501,078 02. SURPLUS, $200,272 95.

## DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, due on the 1st of September, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

## HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Albion* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT REDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., excellent situations ready for servants in every capacity in gentlemen's families, returning to the City, vi

# THE EVIL OF THE AGE.

## Satisfactory Progress in Developing the Trunk Mystery.

## Discovery of the Truckman Through the Published Accounts.

## ARREST OF THE ABORTIONIST.

## Sketch of the Prisoner and His Infamous Career.

## All Efforts to Identify the Victim Unavailing.

The first development in the trunk mystery yesterday was a new version of the story of Dr. SHIRK, regarding the woman who had called at the office of the Deputy Registrar of Vital Statistics. Dr. NAGLE gave substantially the same facts as Dr. SHIRK had done, with, however, the important variations that the lady who called stated that the one who was missing was her daughter, who was thirty-five years of age, and that when she went out she stated that if she did not discover her daughter she would return within two days. Dr. NAGLE has not seen or heard of her since, and therefore she has probably been found by her friends. At any rate, the discrepancy in age was enough to show there was no connection between this incident and the murdered blonde.

Early in the day, by order of Inspector WALLING, the boy ALEXANDER PARKS was taken in a carriage with Officers CARNOCHAN and FREEMAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, to make a tour of the entire City, visiting every place where trunks stand for hire, with the hope that at some one of these he might identify the man or the vehicle concerned in the affair. Hours passed away, during which nothing was heard from this party, and it was presumed they were constantly engaged in carrying out the instructions they had received. Meantime the earnest called in great numbers upon Inspector WALLING, who remained at Police Head-quarters, anxious to learn the latest developments. For all of these he had but the one answer—that he had nothing new, but to the members of the Press he added that when he had the truckman and that person had given him such information as would lead to the detection of the murderer, and he was so close upon the latter that escape would be impossible, he would give in full all the facts, but until then he should not give any whatever.

Not trusting to the inspection by the boy PARKS, and anxious not to leave a single chance neglected, Inspector WALLING issued orders which practically put every policeman in the force upon the case, and waited impatiently for something to turn up.

### THE TRUCKMAN FOUND AT LAST.

At 3 o'clock a telegram was received from the Eighteenth Precinct that the truckman had been found, and was then in charge at that Station, and in a few minutes Inspector WALLING left Head-quarters and went to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, in Twenty-second-street, near First-avenue. He there found a truckman named WILLIAM PICKETT, who lives at No. 471 First-avenue, but who stands for hire at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. With PICKETT was Warden BRENNAN, of Bellevue Hospital, and the statement of the latter has priority in this narrative of the startling events by which the abortionist was tracked to and dragged from his lair. He stated that he had known PICKETT intimately for a long time, and that shortly after noon he came to the hospital greatly troubled to seek for advice. He had read the accounts of the mystery in the morning papers, and thought that he was the man who had taken the trunk to the depot. The Warden got PICKETT to relate the circumstances, on hearing which he was convinced of the man's identity, and persuaded him to go around to Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth.

### PICKETT'S STORY.

When they arrived there PICKETT told the Captain that about 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday last a woman came to his stand on the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, and asked him to go to the basement of No. 627 Second-avenue and get a trunk of hers, which he would obtain by ringing the bell and telling the people what he wanted. Then he was to put it on his truck and bring it to the Hudson River Railroad Depot, whither she was going in a coupé. She paid him in advance, changing a $5 bill to do so, and they parted. He went to the house, rang the bell, and, the door opening, was ushered into the basement-chamber. There was no hall. Here he observed several women and a tall man, whom the carman described so accurately as to enable Acting Police Sergeant ROONEY to indentify him as JACOB ROSENZWEIG, whom he knew well.

### ROSENZWEIG'S ARREST EFFECTED.

Without more ado, Capt. CAMERON, having ordered Sergt. ROONEY to put on citizen's clothes, took the man to No. 627 Second-avenue; went down the basement, and applied for admission. The door was opened, but the doctor was out. His wife and daughter only were in. The wife is in a delicate condition, having been confined but four weeks previous. Things looking unsatisfactory, Capt. CAMERON withdrew, taking care to put the house under strict surveillance, so that nobody could enter or leave without being seen. Sergt. ROONEY in his civilian disguise, watched for the doctor's arrival. He came at last, and was seen to enter a liquor-store near his house. ROONEY followed and was about to arrest him, and ROSENZWEIG made a dash for liberty, because he recognized his captor. He was too late to escape, and fell into the officer's hands easily. Seeing that there was a struggle between the men, the Police who had been quietly waiting on the other side of the way dashed across, followed by a number of persons who quickly scented the game, and would have lynched the prisoner but for the officers, some of whom were compelled to draw their revolvers while Sergt. ROONEY got him man into a Second-avenue car, and took him in safety to the Eighteenth Precinct.

When Capt. CAMERON returned with the truckman, earlier in the evening, from their unsuccessful attempt to find the doctor—or man who had given him the trunk—they brought with them to the Station-house the servant-girl from No. 627, and a few peddler boy, from whom he hoped to obtain some information.

### THE TRUCKMAN MAKES A DETAILED STATEMENT.

Inspector WALLING met the party, and immediately made the truckman recount the circumstances of Saturday. He told, in addition to the manner of his engagement, as already described, and the delivery of the trunk, that he placed it on his cart and proceeded to the Hudson River Railroad Depot, where he found the woman waiting for him, conversing with a boy whom she had engaged to help her with the trunk. He, the truckman, took hold of one end of the box to lift it off the wagon, and the boy attempted to raise the other end, and not being able to do it alone, was assisted by the woman. He and the boy then carried the trunk into the depot and put it on the counter to get it checked. While FRANK DUNING, the baggage-master, was thus engaged, a bystander remarked that the lock was very weak. The woman asked for a rope to tie the lid down more firmly. FRANK DUNING said he had nothing but a strap. She replied that it would do. "Do you know what it will cost you?" said he. "I don't care," she answered. "It is worth a dollar," the man remarked. She told him so put it on, and paid the money. The truckman then left.

When he had heard this story, the Inspector, learning that the boy had arrived, called him in and made him relate his recollection of the facts in the man's presence. The latter, at the conclusion, said that every word was true, except the assertion that he shook hands with the woman when parting. This he strongly denied. Here was the only point of difference between them.

### ROSENZWEIG INTERROGATED.

ROONEY brought his prisoner in at this juncture, and the Inspector confronted him with PICKETT, and asked him if he knew anything about the trunk which he had given the man on Saturday. ROSENZWEIG appeared perfectly amazed at the question, and denied having ever before set eyes upon the truckman, and was totally in the dark about the trunk. "What trunk?" said he. PICKETT said that he believed ROSENZWEIG to be the man who had given him the trunk, but he was not sure that he had ever seen the girl before. The wife, he thought, was in the basement at the time of its delivery, and asked him where he was going to take it. However, he was not very clear on these points. The Inspector ordered the prisoner to be locked up, and the servant girl, truckman and Jew peddler to be set at liberty.

On further examination it was found that Mrs. ROSENZWEIG, who at first denied all knowledge of the trunk business, said very innocently that she was too delicate to be down-stairs on Saturday when the truckman called, but hastily qualified herself she again professed total ignorance at any such affair having transpired. Inspector WALLING found out afterward that the woman had been down to the basement four or five times since her confinement. Around this female's complicity in this affair a great deal of doubt and uncertainty exists, and no light at all has been thrown upon the woman who enlisted the trunk, went to the depot in the coupé and was so diabolically cool in her efforts to have the evidence of the crime removed to a far distant city. She has thus far escaped; but not long, if the fears of conviction are worth anything to unlock prisoners' lips.

### SEEKING TO IDENTIFY THE VICTIM.

Having disposed of the persons Inspector WALLING, believing that some clue to the poor victim's identity might still exist in the shape of a valuable trinket or article of wearing apparel, which the cupidity of the wretches into whose merciless hands she fell caused to keep, placed a close guard over the arrested man's premises and afterward issued an order that they be thoroughly searched hereafter. He then returned to Police Head-quarters. In brief then, although the task of relating these events has occupied so little space the unravelling and pursuit of the matter, step by step, had to be carefully managed, not to alarm those whose arrest was desired, and the whole afternoon and evening were consumed in watching and investigating satisfactorily. No sooner had he reached his desk than two persons called upon him in the belief that they had recognized in deceased a friend whose fate and absence from home could not be accounted for. Their testimony was too indistinct and vague to be considered worthy of serious credence, especially when heard in connection with that of several others who came to the Central office during the early part of the day, and claimed the dead girl as their friend. Yet each person was from widely-separated parts of the country and State. Late at night a gentleman waited upon Inspector WALLING with a pantograph, in the hope that by it some one who had seen the victim might relieve his anxious mind of the fear that she was the original of the carte. He had to leave in a state of uncertainty, as no one felt able to hazard anything like a just opinion. There is a good case now to work on, and the mists that obscure the crime must gradually fade away.

About 10 o'clock Inspector JAMESON, with several other officers, went to the house in Amity-place, South Fifth-avenue, occupied by the prisoner as an office, to find, if possible, the woman who had sent the trunk to the depot.

Not having any evidence by which to identify the woman, should she be on the premises, considerable caution was at first exercised to prevent her alarming the inmates, or making an excitement in the neighborhood. The house was closely watched, and to the officers and the small band of reporters, it was for the time being an object of intense interest. Several females were sitting on the stoop, apparently unconscious of the espionage on the house.

The rear window of a house in Amity-street was taken as a place of observation by some of the reporters, and the movements of those in the house were watched with Argus eyes. A Saratoga trunk was seen on the porch looking out into the garden, that was thought to be one of the trunks used in the business.

The Police finally entered the house, and Mrs. ROSENZWEIG, the woman in charge, who is quite old, denied that the place was as it was represented. No proofs being at hand to show that it was, the Police were obliged to be satisfied with the statement that it was occupied by respectable people, and that "Dr." ASCHER only kept an office there. Subsequently Inspector WALLING sent the truckman and boy to ROSENZWEIG alias Ascher's house in Amity-place with an officer. They saw all the females in the building, but failed to recognize among them the woman who was at the depot on Saturday.


### Sketch of the Prisoner Rosenzweig, Alias Ascher.

A.—Ladies in trouble guaranteed immediate relief, sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly satisfied; elegant rooms and nursing provided. Dr. ASCHER, Amity-place, &c.

This advertisement was clipped from the *Herald* and republished in the TIMES of Aug. 23, in an article entitled "The Evil of the Age." The following accurate description of the man, now arrested, was also embodied in the same article:

"Dr. ASCHER," alias "Rosenzweig," of South Fifth-avenue, below Amity-street, claims to be a German, but he has the cringe of the lowest German Jew. He is very bulky in figure, about forty years of age, and is said to know more of saloon business than of medicine. His diploma is said to have cost $50. His house is a large three-story and basement one, and is able to accommodate twelve patients. He does a large business. When called upon he assures applicants, "These other fellows are all humpugs; they don't ah to do something yet they don't do. I positively do all operashuns without any danger, and as sheap as anybody." The corpse-like faces to be seen peering through the bedroom blinds are enough to horrify the stoutest-hearted passers by.

"Dr." ROSENZWEIG, besides the house in Amity-place, of which more hereafter, has another at No. 627 Second-avenue, where he resides with his family. How many more of these horrible dens he keeps in other parts of the city may yet be discovered. From this house the body was carried in the trunk to the depot. Those who know ROSENZWEIG say that about two years ago he kept a lager-beer saloon in this City, but probably not finding it as profitable as he desired, he turned his attention to the "practice" of medicine, which, in his hands, became the practice of murder. Hanging in his "office" is a diploma which he procured to give him a license to pursue his murderous calling. This diploma was obtained from an "institution" in Philadelphia, with eight principal professors and eight adjuncts. He told an acquaintance that he had paid $40 for that particular diploma, but said he, I did not need it for I have got three or four of them. The "Dr." has a wife living, a daughter fourteen years of age, and a child of about a month old.

As stated in the excerpt from the TIMES article of the 23d inst., he is a fat, coarse, and sensual-looking fellow, without any traces of refinement in person or manners, and does not bear the faintest appearance of the educated physician. None but the wretched creatures, who, driven to desperation by their condition and the fear of discovery by friends, would place any confidence in his skill. Many of the misguided women that he has treated could not fail to have misgivings when they have placed themselves under his treatment, but probably preferred risking life rather than discovery in what they regarded as a misfortune. One of the friends of this monster is "Dr." FRANKLIN, alias Jacoby.

ROSENZWEIG is said to have boasted, some time ago, that he, with "Dr." FRANKLIN, was in partnership in an abortion case. This JACOBY, as stated in the TIMES of the 23d inst., until three or four years past, kept a barber-shop in Sixth-avenue. Each of them, according to ROSENZWEIG, received an equal share in that transaction, and a gold watch was a part of the spoils.

Another case is related of a woman who was in excellent health when she first went under ROSENZWEIG'S treatment, and after a few weeks of his "practice" she is described as being a piteous spectacle. The flesh hung to her bones, her eyes had lost their lustre, and she became so weak and decrepit as though old age had suddenly laid its hand upon her. She left him a complete wreck, and with her health probably blasted for life. He told a medical acquaintance that he produced a salivation by administering from fifteen to twenty grains of calomel, and said the medical gentleman referred to, "I never use more than two and one-half grains."


## ACCIDENT IN MISSOURI.

### A Night-Train on the Iron Mountain Railroad Ditched—Wonderful Escape of the Passengers.

The mail-train due in St. Louis, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, at 10½ o'clock Friday night, did not arrive on time, and as it was closely followed by the excursion-train of the Educational Convention, consisting of ten well-filled coaches, considerable anxiety was manifested by those the friends of those in the party. It was supposed that some accident had occurred, but of what character the anxious watchers at the depot could only conjecture until midnight, when, as the St. Louis *Democrat* says, the engine and express-car of the missing train arrived. The car was completely jammed with passengers, many of whom were holding to the railings, the coupling in the rear, or any other projection sufficient to sustain them. From them information was obtained as to the cause of the delay. At 9:40 o'clock, when the mail-train was just below Jefferson Barracks, it struck a short piece of rail, imperfectly spiked. The engine, express-car and the front trucks of the baggage-car had passed over it in safety when the end became loosened and moved. The rear trucks of the baggage-car caught and tore it up, throwing several cars following from the track. The spot on which it occurred was one of the worst on the road, it being directly on the bank of the river, and but for the fact that the train was moving at a slow rate the ladies' car, the smoking-car and the Blood patent-car must have gone over the bank and into the water. The couplings did not break, and although the ladies' car was turned over on its side and the two others thrown a short distance down the bank, they were not badly damaged. The passengers, with the exception of one lady, escaped injury. She had one of her limbs bruised, but was not so seriously hurt as to prevent her walking to the station. Several of the baggagemen and brakemen were pitched down the bank, and one of the latter was considerably bruised by the fall.

# THE YACHT SQUADRON.

## An Exciting Race for the Newport Cup.

### Brilliant Struggle Between the Sappho and the Columbia—A Man Overboard—The Palmer Almost the Winner—The Sappho Takes the Cup.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—"After a storm there comes a calm," is a well-known adage that sometimes comes true. The sun rose this morning on a calm, quiet day, the gale that raged all last evening being completely subdued. Everybody was astir at an early hour, as there was a trial of strength, endurance and skill to take place before any canvass was hoisted for the yacht races. The crew of the *Columbia* have, ever since the visit of the fleet to New-London, remained the undisputed champions of the day. The crew of the *Wanderer* gig, the best racing boat in the fleet, have been sorely troubled by the feats of the victorious crew, and after practicing for two weeks, they finally challenged the *Columbia* to race. The contest took place this morning, shortly after 8 o'clock. The steam-yacht *Herald* towed the two gigs up the harbor about two miles, and at 9:30 started them to pull in a straight line two and a half miles, and finish opposite the *Sappho*. The *Wanderer's gig*, which, by the way, is a racing boat compared to that of the *Columbia's*, started away with the lead and won by about eight lengths. There was little or no speculation in this event, although many thought the *Columbia's* crew were the best.

The attention of those on board the yachts was then called to preparing for the race for the Newport Cup, which had been set down to be sailed today, the yachts to be in readiness at 10 A. M. The *Palmer* was the first to get under way, followed shortly afterward by the *Tidal Wave*, *Madgie* and *Sappho*. The *Rambler* then started to beat out of the north entrance, followed by the *Dreadnaught* and *Columbia*. The wind was about north north-east and very light at that, so it took those yachts some time to weather the northern end of Goat Island. The *Foam* came out by the south channel about the same time. The *Herald* yacht lay at anchor off Fort Adams, with Fleet Capt. PHILIP SCHUYLER and Division Capt. GEORGE WILSON on board to take the time as the yachts crossed the line between them and the Dumpling Rock. The course was from that line to a stake-boat anchored off the north-east end of Block Island and back, a distance of about forty-one statute miles. The yachts crossed the line as follows:

| | Ap'rm't. | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tidal Wave, Ex-Commodore W. Voorhis | 1,854 | 11 | 05 | 31 |
| Alarm, A. C. Kingsland | 1,808 | 11 | 09 | 50 |
| Dreadnaught, Capt. Samuels | 1,808 | 11 | 11 | 22 |
| Palmer, Ex-Commodore Ogden | 1,859 | 11 | 13 | 25½ |
| Madgie, Ex-Commodore Loper | 1,405 | 11 | 12 | 34 |
| Columbia, Rear-Commodore F. Osgood | 1,094 | 11 | 10 | 08 |
| Sappho, Ex-Commodore Comstock | 1,061 | 11 | 10 | 36½ |

The *Rambler* and *Foam* also started with the fleet, but were not in the race. The wind was nearly dead aft, and light and puffy, and coming down the bay, so that those astern had a little the best of it. The *Columbia* came steadily along and overhauled the *Advance*, and passing to leeward of the *Palmer*, left the *Dreadnaught* and *Madgie* on her starboard quarter. The *Palmer* tried a few tricks before she let the *Columbia* pass. She luffed up out of her course so as to make the *Columbia* do the same, but finding she could not prevent her going by, she put the helm down and went on her course, passing the *Foam* and leaving her on her port quarter. The yachts by this time had all come toward the Narragansett shore, and the wind appeared to be steadily dying away. The *Tidal Wave* still led the fleet, with the *Alarm* a little to the leeward, followed by the *Rambler*. The *Sappho* was doing pretty well, as a long vessel like her had a little the best of it in the long rolling sea that was running there. What little breeze there was came up from behind, and helped her to pass the *Madgie*, *Dreadnaught* and *Foam*, and up to the leeward of the *Palmer*. After dodging about for some time in this position, the wind died away altogether, but another came up from the east south-east, which entirely altered the aspect of affairs. The *Alarm* was the first to catch the breeze, and started off with her sails all full to windward of the *Tidal Wave*. The *Dreadnaught* then caught a puff which started her after the *Rambler*. The *Palmer* was the next to feel the influence of this welcome visitor, and being a remarkably fast boat in light wind, cut through the water and passing to leeward of the *Foam*, *Dreadnaught*, and *Rambler*, came up to windward of the *Columbia*, and then went for the *Tidal Wave*. The *Columbia* was one of the last to credit this puff, as the change in wind had thrown her out of about the best position in the fleet to one of the worst, but she soon appeared to rally and come up to leeward of the *Tidal Wave*. The *Sappho* soon after came up to windward of the *Columbia*, and then luffed a little to bother the *Tidal Wave*. By this time the *Dreadnaught* had passed the *Rambler*, and was following up the *Foam*. The *Palmer* now began to do some pretty sailing, and commenced overhauling the *Alarm*, which had got a good start ahead. The *Sappho*, coming up to windward of the *Tidal Wave*, passed her sailing as she was standing still, and dashed along after the *Palmer*. The *Columbia* was now regaining her position, and had come up to leeward of the *Tidal Wave*, but she was not sailing as well as usual, as the long rolling sea appeared to beat her a little. Point Judith bearing south-east, the positions of the fleet were as follows: *Alarm*, *Palmer*, *Sappho*, *Tidal Wave*, *Columbia*, *Foam*, *Dreadnaught*, *Rambler* and *Madgie*. The wind then fell light again for a short time, but freshened considerably before arriving at the buoy off Block Island. The *Palmer* kept steadily overhauling the *Alarm*, and the *Sappho* followed close in the wake of the *Palmer*. The *Columbia* was now coming up pretty rapidly, and had passed the *Tidal Wave*. As the yachts approached the stake-boat off Block Island the *Alarm*, *Palmer*, *Sappho*, *Columbia* and *Tidal Wave* were all pretty close to one another.

The *Palmer* was the first to get around, and in jibing her boom one of the guests on board got knocked into the sea, but, fortunately, so close to the stake-boat that he managed to reach that haven all right and was none the worse for the accident save a good wetting. The *Palmer* immediately lowered her boat and luffed up on the wind. The *Sappho* went around about two minutes after, with the *Alarm* alongside of her so close that in turning the end of the *Alarm's* jib-boom collided with the *Sappho's* main-boom, but they parted again without damage. The *Alarm* was the next around, followed shortly afterward by the *Columbia*. The *Tidal Wave* came next, about a minute ahead of the *Foam*. Some eight minutes later came the *Dreadnaught*, with the *Rambler* and *Madgie* close behind. The yachts rounded as follows:

| | H. | M. | S. | | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Palmer | 1 | 45 | 20 | Foam | 1 | 50 | 30 |
| Sappho | 1 | 47 | 24 | Dreadnaught | 1 | 56 | 30 |
| Alarm | 1 | 47 | 24 | Rambler | 1 | 59 | 4 |
| Columbia | 1 | 49 | 35 | Madgie | 1 | 59 | 45 |
| Tidal Wave | 1 | 49 | 60 | | | | |

The yachts were now hauled close on the wind, and the *Alarm*, which had turned the stake-boat inside of the *Sappho*, got a good start ahead. The *Palmer* was very unfortunate in losing a man overboard, as she certainly had the best of the race at that time, and would probably have won. The *Sappho*, as soon as she got way on her, spun along very fast, taking a course to leeward of the *Alarm*. The *Columbia* came next, and, hauled up by the wind, soon commenced to overhaul the *Alarm*, but, finding the latter jammed up close, put down her helm, and, passing her to leeward, went on after the *Sappho*. The *Tidal Wave* came along next, but did not appear to be doing very well, and let the rest of the fleet come up on her. The *Dreadnaught* sailing very well rapidly overhauled the *Tidal Wave*, and started along after the *Alarm*. By this time the *Palmer* had got under way again, and was bowling along the fleet. She had lost about ten minutes by losing that man overboard. The *Madgie* did not appear, however, to be doing so well, and could not gain on the *Dreadnaught*. Now that the *Palmer* had been thrown out of the race, the entire interest rested between the *Sappho* and the *Columbia*, who were pretty close together, and it was known that the *Sappho* would have to allow the *Columbia* about four minutes, but having crossed the line about two and a half minutes later, it was a pretty close thing. The wind kept very steady and allowed the helmsman to give each yacht a good pull. Everybody on board each of these two yachts sat as quiet as a mouse, and watched each other with intense interest. They are both known to be two of the fastest boats in the New-York squadron, and it was a doubtful matter which would come in first. At one time the *Sappho* would appear to be losing ground, and then again the *Columbia* would drop astern, but in the meanwhile both yachts left the rest of the squadron, with the exception of the *Palmer*, who was now sailing very fast, and after passing the *Dreadnaught* and *Tidal Wave*, was closing up rapidly with the *Alarm*. The wind appeared to freshen a little after passing Point Judith, and the yachts lay down to their work like race-horses. By-and-by it became apparent that the *Sappho* was going her full length, proving too much for the gallant *Columbia* with the wind a point free, and their only chance appeared to rest in the hopes that the wind might draw a little ahead and force them to beat home, as being a centre-board boat she would prove quicker in stays, and thus gain a little on her fleet adversary. The *Palmer*, in the meanwhile, was doing excellent work, and coming up on the *Alarm*, so much so that off Beaver Tail she quietly pressed ahead, and went on after the *Columbia*. The *Dreadnaught*, after passing the *Tidal Wave*, gradually moved ahead, and though it was hardly her breeze, she made some very good sailing and went nearly as fast as any one of them. The *Madgie* also appeared to be coming up on the *Tidal Wave*. After passing Beavertail it became evident that the *Sappho* had the race all in her own hands, and she reached a cross line nearly six minutes ahead of the *Columbia*, which was the next boat. The *Palmer* came in next, about a minute and one-half ahead of the *Alarm*. This performance of hers left it without a doubt that if she had not been detained she would have won the cup. The *Alarm* was followed by the *Dreadnought*, who was about three minutes ahead of the *Tidal Wave*. The *Madgie* brought up the rear, about a minute and a half later.

The *Dauntless*, *Wanderer* and *Enchantress* lay close to the stake-boat, each with a large party of ladies on board, who had come out to see the finish. As the *Sappho* went by the *Dauntless* the battery saluted her with a gun. The *Rambler* came home with the other yachts, and shortly afterward started for New-London. The *Madeleine* is in harbor, and attracting considerable attention by having the New-York Yacht Club signal to the fore, and the Brooklyn Commodore's signal to the main, which is a decided breach of nautical etiquette, as Mr. JACOB VOORHIS is only a Captain in the New-York Yacht Club, not a Commodore. The following is the time of arrival of the yachts:

| Name. | Return. H. | M. | S. | Actual Time. H. | M. | S. | Corrected Time. H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sappho | 3 | 44 | 48 | 4 | 26 | 11½ | 4 | 25 | 08½ |
| Columbia | 3 | 50 | 20½ | 4 | 34 | 12½ | 4 | 30 | 16½ |
| Palmer | 3 | 53 | 12½ | 4 | 40 | 40½ | 4 | 44 | 00½ |
| Alarm | 3 | 54 | 48 | 4 | 44 | 00½ | 4 | 44 | 00½ |
| Dreadnought | 3 | 57 | 42½ | 4 | 46 | 74½ | 4 | 43 | 74½ |
| Tidal Wave | 4 | 00 | 22½ | 4 | 51 | 32½ | 4 | 51 | 11½ |
| Madgie | 4 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 45 | 42 | 4 | 46 | 37 |

The *Dreadnaught* did very well, coming home after the wind freshened, as she returned from Block Island in 1:50:12½, while the *Columbia* took 2:0:45½, making the *Dreadnaught* 1:33:0½ the fastest of the two. It will be perceived by the above table that the *Sappho* wins the Newport Cup, value $1,000, by 3 minutes 6 seconds. Several of the yachts, including the *Columbia*, will start for New-York to-morrow. The match between the *Sadie* and the *Haswell* comes off to-morrow, and on Wednesday and Thursday, if the weather is favorable, the cups given by Vice-Commodore DOUGLAS and Capt. LOUIS LORILLARD will be sailed for.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

The funeral rites over the late WILLIAM IRVING GRAHAM, who died on the 26th inst. were solemnized yesterday afternoon, at Trinity Chapel. Rev. Dr. VINTON and Dr. HODGES officiated. Twelve members of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which deceased was for many years a prominent member, acted as pall-bearers. A number of others connected with that Society followed the remains from his late residence to Trinity Cemetery, the place of interment.

The German Club and Societies of Bloomingdale were, yesterday, at the Lion Park, jointly engaged in a picnic and Summer-night's festival, which was numerously attended by the residents of the above-mentioned locality. The festival was given by the following Societies: Washington Benevolent Society, of Bloomingdale; Bloomingdale Benevolent Society No. 1, Bloomingdale Benevolent Society No. 2, Wieland Benevolent Society, the Lese Verein, of the Twenty-second Ward. The festival yielded a handsome surplus in aid of the charitable funds established by these Societies.

WILLIAM MCMULLEN, of No. 621 East Thirteenth-street, was committed by Judge SCOTT, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to murder his wife, MARY MCMULLEN. It appeared that on the previous evening the prisoner returned home in a state of intoxication, and finding his wife asleep in bed endeavored to cut her throat with a knife. Before he could fully accomplish his purpose she awoke, but the knife entered the lower portion of the face and chin, inflicting a very serious wound.

Coroner HERRMAN ordered the arrest of FREDERICK C. MAYHEW, at a late hour last night, for having maltreated EDITH PRINDOSE, of Eighth-avenue and thereby produced a premature birth. As the woman lies at the point of death, the man was committed to the Tombs without bail.

The annual sharpshooting of Company B, of the Eleventh Regiment, Capt. CHARLES GROTE, at the Bellevue Garden, yesterday, attracted a large attendance, including a number of officers and members of other militia organizations. Several valuable prizes were secured by the successful marksmen.

Patrolman JOHN HAMILTON, Twenty-seventh Precinct, who had been unfit for duty since Saturday, was yesterday found to be insane, and was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities by Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs Police Court. During the afternoon he died in his cell.

The B'nai B'rith Hebrew Benevolent Society held their annual meeting, last evening, at Masonic Hall. An election of officers took place, most of the officers of the preceding year being re-elected. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $46,273 29.

Gen. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, United States Senator from Missouri; Commander R. B. LOWRY, of the United States Navy; Col. JOHN DUNLAP of Massachusetts, and Judges DURELL and HUGHES, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, JOHN HANLY and JAMES JOYCE, charged with breaking into the residence of PAUL REIF, No. 17 Grand-street, were committed for trial. JAMES SMITH, who attempted the rescue of the prisoners, was also held.

PASQUALE MALO, an Italian, was committed yesterday by Justice SHANDLEY, on a charge of carrying dangerous weapons, there having been found in his possession a clasp-knife, a razor and a sabre. With the latter he had attempted to stab a citizen.

JAMES LAHEY, residing at No. 107 First-avenue, was knocked down and run over, yesterday, while crossing First-avenue at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street, by a butcher's cart driven by NATHAN KATZ, who was afterward arrested.

A regular meeting of the Martin Nachtman Club No. 1, of the Eleventh Ward, was held last evening, Louis KURTZ in the chair. Resolutions were adopted to vote for Mr. NACHTMAN without regard to whether he received the Tammany nomination or not.

The managers of the American Institute Fair announce that the Rink buildings, corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, is open for the reception of exhibitors' goods. The Fair will be opened promptly on Sept. 7.

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM was arrested yesterday in East Thirteenth-street by Detective HEIDELBERG on a telegram from Detective GORDON, of Philadelphia, stating that he had stolen a watch worth $150 in that City. The pawn ticket for the stolen property was found concealed under the carpet in his room. He was taken to Philadelphia last evening by Detective TILLY.

Gen. E. S. PARKER, of Washington; Gen. J. STRANGE, of Memphis; Ex-Mayor F. C. WELLS, of Chicago; Judge W. W. CRUMP, of Richmond, Va., and Hon. M. F. WAITE, of Toledo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge W. H. GARDINER, of California; Col. WM. M. SPRINGER, of Illinois, and Capt. H. HUIER, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, WM. C. LARRIMER, charged with receiving stolen goods, was held in $10,000 bail, his father becoming his bondsman.

The Summer night's festival of the Schiller-bund at Terrace Garden yesterday was a well patronized affair, and attracted a large attendance of the *elite* of the German element.

Sergt. JOSEPH HAGGERTY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was yesterday transferred to the Third Precinct, and Sergt. TUNIS C. HOLBROOK from the Third Precinct to the Fifteenth Precinct.

Yesterday, while under the influence of liquor, WILLIAM MCHOLT, of No. 477 Pearl-street, fell down an embankment at Third-avenue and Fifty-second-street, and was severely injured.

JAMES BRADY, of No. 560 East Fifteenth-street, had his right hand crushed, yesterday, by a piece of coming falling upon it, while he was at work on Pier No. 40 North River.

JOHN JAMESON, charged with passing counterfeit money, was discharged, yesterday, by United States Commissioner SHIELD, the evidence being insufficient to sustain a conviction.

There will be music by the Central Park Band at Tompkins-square, today, from 5 to 7 P. M.

Gen. L. E. YORKE, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and T. A. BANCKER, of Cairo, Egypt, are at the Gilsey House.

LOPEZ ROBERTS, Spanish Minister at Washington; E. POMMERT and F. HERNANDEZ, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge J. R. BRYCE, of Louisiana, is at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. RUDDER, of Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

G. A. TOWNSEND, of Washington, is at the St. James Hotel.

J. B. GARLAND, of England, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

H. D. VIVASOM, of England, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge COX fined six car-owners $10 each, yesterday, for furious driving in the streets.

### BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning THOMAS MCCOOK, employed in the wood-yard of THOMAS MCCORMACK, on Fulton-street, had his right thumb cut off by a circular saw.

The amount thus far subscribed to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the *Westfield* disaster is $582 80. Of this sum $345 has already been distributed. The balance is in the hands of the Mayor.

AUGUST MASS, a young man eighteen years of age, residing with his parents at No. 90 Bridge-street, New-York, was drowned on Sunday afternoon while bathing at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street.

Yesterday morning BERNARD RILEY, residing on Park-avenue, was found lying at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Cumberland-street in an unconscious state with a terrible wound on his head. He was taken to the City Hospital.

By the weekly report of the Health Officer it appears that there were, during the past week, 73 births, 121 marriages, and 261 burial permits granted. There were, during the same time, 13 new cases of small-pox reported.

Up till the present time the number of laborers employed on Prospect Park has been about 1,100, but at the end of the present week the number will be reduced to 700.

DAVID SCOTT, aged twenty-seven years, residing at No. 228 Twentieth-street, attempted to shoot himself yesterday afternoon, but was stopped by the intervention of a Police officer.

PATRICK LYATT was committed by Justice WELSH, yesterday morning, for attempting to shoot Officer MCGOWAN, on Sunday morning.

WM. GOULD, residing on Franklin-avenue, fell from a tree and fractured his skull.

### LONG ISLAND.

Extensive preparations are being made for the celebration of ANDREW LYNCH'S Harvest Home Festival, on Thursday next, at St. Ronan's Well, Flushing. A grand clam-bake will form one of the most prominent features of the entertainment.

The family of Mr. CHARLES SMITH, of Whitestone, were poisoned, on Sunday, by eating blue-fish. The fish were fresh caught and nothing indicated that there was danger in eating them. SMITH, his wife, and wife's father and mother, all were affected, but prompt medical aid relieved them of danger.

The locomotive of the 6½ A. M. train on the Flushing and North-side Railroad, bound east, yesterday morning ran off the track in switching off the turn-table, and occasioned a delay of about an hour to all the trains bound westward.

MARY MCGEE, an Irish woman, who was arrested for intoxication and disorderly conduct, attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself in her cell, at the Sixth Precinct, last evening, but was cut down before she succeeded in injuring herself.

An altercation took place, yesterday afternoon, between JOHN HUSSEY and TIMOTHY COTTER, both of Brooklyn, at the corner of Jefferson and Water streets, in which HUSSEY received a severe stab wound over the right eye with a large clasp-knife.

Citizens of Hempstead refusing to perform the highway labor assigned them, or to pay commutation for the same, are to be sued by the Street Commissioners under direction of the Village Trustees.

The Senwanhaka Guard of Whitestone held their annual target excursion and ball on Friday afternoon and evening.

### STATEN ISLAND.

S. R. BIRCKGUM, of Stapleton, closed a contract on Saturday with the Drainage Commissioners of the county, in which, for $48,000, he agrees to drain the second or lower district of Southfield, and to build a bridge on New-York-avenue.

There has been no case of contagious disease at the hospital at the Sailors' Retreat this Summer.

The St. John's Episcopal German Sunday-school of Stapleton held their annual picnic yesterday, at Oliver Lake.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. CHAS. COVERT, an Ex-Coroner of Westchester County, an esteemed citizen of Port Chester, dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, yesterday, at Wells' Hotel, and instantly expired.

Mrs. EMMA PURDY, a resident of Mott-street, Mott Haven, was knocked down, yesterday morning, by a butcher-cart. The occupant of the cart drove off at a rapid rate after the occurrence, but after a long chase was caught and locked up.

### NEW-JERSEY.

The American Protestant Association, of Newark, had a parade and picnic at Baier's Park, yesterday afternoon. The Association was largely composed of Orangemen, and, as they appeared in regalia, threats had been made that they would be attacked. These proved to be unfounded, as the procession passed through the streets without the slightest molestation.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Mercer County have made the following estimate of county expenses and taxes for next year: State tax, $36,000; State school tax, $20,316; county tax, $79,371.

The house of Rev. Dr. DEMAREST, of New-Brunswick, was robbed on Sunday of clothing and other articles of considerable value. In the evening MICHAEL BRENNAN was arrested with the stolen articles in his possession.

At noon yesterday, as AUSTIN and FRED. AYRES and JOHN FAY, three young lads residing in Morristown, were playing on a raft in the race of the old mill-pond at Raritan, they fell into the water. The two AYRES boys escaped, but young FAY was drowned.

THOMAS HOOKER, who was Superintendent of New-Jersey Life-saving Stations during the administration of Gen. JACKSON, died at Tom's River, recently.

Sunday night, DANIEL FULLER was stabbed and dangerously injured in an affray with JOSEPH O'NEILL, in Front-street, Elizabeth. The assailant was arrested.

A boy, residing with his parents in Twenty-ninth-street, New-York, was drowned while bathing in Penhorn Creek, on Sunday. The body was recov